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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STATE FAIR.

The Auditing Committee of the State Board of Agriculture will meet at the Fair Grounds in Freeport, Aug. 8, for the purpose of letting privileges for Dining-Halls, Refreshment-Stands, etc., etc., on the Fair Grounds during the week of the Fair.
Parties desiring to secure such privileges should be present with their applications at the time and place above mentioned.
LEWIS ELLSWORTH,
Chairman of Auditing Committee, Naperville, Ill.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.

The steamer JOHN SHERMAN will give an excursion to Waukegan Tuesday, July 17. Leaves Clark-st. Bridge at 9 a. m.; returns at 10 p. m. First-class Band aboard. Fare, round trip, $1.00.

SCALES.

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THE WAR.

Rustchuk Now Nearly Surrounded, and a Battle Expected.

The Advance-Guard of the Invaders Nearing Adrianople.

A Good Reason for the Inert Policy of Roumania and Servia.

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A Tempest of Ashes in Ecuador Like That which Overwhelmed Pompeii.

WAR NOTES.

EGYPT THREATENED.

[By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SALISBURY STREET, W. C., July 14.—Prince Gortschakoff is said to be preparing a note regarding the position of Egypt, in which he will intimate that the Russian Government cannot permit extra reinforcements to be sent to Alexandria or Constantinople, and that it may become necessary for the Czar to proceed against Egypt actively.

FIRING THE BRITISH HEART.

Articles in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* are exciting general attention. They are devoted to exposing the gross fallacy of those who would set aside the national interests on the ground of national morality; in other words, make the Bulgarian atrocities a plea for neutrality. The writer goes on to say that to trust Russia to leave Constantinople after once she entered it, after having broken one-half her agreement with Turkey in 1871, and renounced the other half, is to trust in the reasonableness of a pirate. He concludes by warning the Government against the fatal error of 1853,—that of waiting until the silent anxiety of the country explodes in a demand for action which will sweep away all hesitation.

THE DANUBE.

FIGHTING.

BUCHAREST, July 16.—It is reported there has been serious fighting between Drenora and Gabrova.

RELIEVED.

The Turkish monitor which was ashore at the mouth of the Danube has been towed off by two of her consorts.

TIRNOVA.

LONDON, July 16.—A correspondent at Tirnova telegraphs under date of Thursday last that the Grand Duke Nicholas has arrived there.

RUSTCHUK.

A special dated Rasgrad, Saturday, says: "The last train from Rustchuk has just arrived, bringing the railway authorities and British Consul. The approaches of the Russians around Rustchuk are becoming closer and closer."

THE BATTLE IN STORE.

BUCHAREST, July 15.—Preparations still continue for a battle near Rustchuk, whither a portion of the garrison of Silistria has already gone.

BAD FOR NAVIGATION.

It is said that all work done by the International Danubian Commission will be lost, in consequence of the measures taken by the Russians to obstruct the mouth of the Danube.

NEAR ADRIANOPLE.

PERA, July 15.—The Russian advance-guard of Cossacks has reached Jenisadargh, a railway station half-way between Jamboli and Adrianople. The Russians are attacking the town, which is occupied by two battalions of Turks. Raouf-Pasha is expected there with a large force. This Russian advance-guard traversed Heion pass through the Balkan Mountains. The force of which the attacking party forms part has occupied the Yunda Valley. The Russian force is estimated at 10,000, but is destitute of artillery.

BERBOVA.

SHUMLA, July 15.—Five thousand Russians are at Berbova, marching on Kasan.

HELP FOR RUSTCHUK.

A Ragusa special says 35,000 Turks embarked at Antivari Saturday.

ASIA MINOR.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF BAYAZID.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—Gen. Tergukassoff reports that he found the town of Bayazid destroyed, and the atmosphere so infected from dead bodies that it was impossible to remain in the place.

THE CAUCASUS.

From the scene of the insurrection in the Caucasus it is reported that the Russians have resumed the offensive. Gen. Alkhasoff marched on July 13 from Tokveli to Tkvartcheli, on the right bank of the Goligsi, drove the enemy from their intrenched positions, forced them behind Mokva, and occupied Goum. Goum is about twenty miles north of Sukum-Kaleh.

BATOUM.

KARS, July 12.—The Russians have fallen back from Batoum, and it is rumored that a column will join Gen. Melikoff and again invade Armenia from Kuruk Dara.

THE SUNDAY RESUME.

NO TRUSTWORTHY NEWS.

LONDON, July 15.—There is no trustworthy news from the armies in Bulgaria. Recent special dispatches announcing that great battles were progressing there prove entirely groundless. That the Russians are closing in upon Rustchuk is probable, although their concentration must still be in a very backward state, since telegraphic communication between Rustchuk and Shumla was intact up to Friday. However, a Constantinople dispatch Saturday announces that the Russians are approaching Rasgrad, and have probably already cut the railway near that point. It is conjectured by some that the Turks will maintain a defensive line extending from Rustchuk via Shumla to Osman Bazar, and

WILL GIVE BATTLE

in the open country. The Constantinople telegram above mentioned strongly opposes this presumption, since the chief object of such a defensive line would be to protect the railway which feeds the quadrilateral. This railway has now been apparently cut by the Russians without opposition. A more plausible theory is that the Turks will await the development of the Russian campaign, in expectation that Rustchuk and Shumla must be besieged and one or both be reduced before the advance on the Balkans can be undertaken. They hope thus

TO CONSUME THE SEASON

wherein operations are practicable, as Rustchuk and Shumla are believed capable of lengthened resistance, and in the meantime the Balkan passes could be strengthened and reinforced. Two things appear certain—first, that the Russians cannot seize the passes of the Balkans or Sophia by a coup de main, as was at one time expected, since the Turks have already taken precautions against such movements. Secondly,

THE SINGLE BRIDGE AT SIMNITZA

remains the only means of communicating with and supplying the army south of the Danube. As this bridge must be barely adequate for the day-to-day requirements, and has been several times broken by storms and the current of the river, there cannot yet have been any such accumulation of material and transport at Sistova as would justify a general advance. It seems improbable, therefore, that the Russians can originate any very startling movement for the present, and, if the Turks choose to keep to their fortifications, advices from Bulgaria bid fair to continue of the same uninteresting character as heretofore, for several weeks, at least.

THE POSITION IN ASIA MINOR

is tolerably clear. Moukhtar Pasha is at Kars with about 40,000 men, all told, including the Kars garrison. Gen. Melikoff is at Zaim with about 35,000 men, but superior to the Turks in cavalry and artillery. The garrison of Batoum has made no important movement as far as reported since Oklobschio retired. The Russians still hold Ardahan.

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks having withdrawn all troops from Montenegrin frontiers except the garrisons of forts and blockhouses, Prince Nicholas is preparing to besiege Nicsics again.

BEHIND THE THRONES.

Official declarations of Austria's neutrality continue to be issued in answer to a report persistently circulated in the contrary sense. It is noticeable, however, that the effusive references to good understanding with Russia and the integrity of the three Emperors' alliance, which before the outbreak of hostilities characterized every communique from the Austrian Chancellory, are now

UNIFORMLY ABSENT,

and the declarations are confined to a bare assertion of continued neutrality. That such neutrality is jealously watchful of Russian progress may be inferred from the fact that Roumania and Servia still refrain from active co-operation in the war.

BOTH ARE THE MEREST CREATURES OF RUSSIA'S WILL.

Their help will be valuable in Bulgaria now, especially that of Servia. If Russia hesitates to call them into action, the reason in all probability is the fear of Austrian intervention, which would be fatal to Russia's plans.

GENERAL.

AUSTRIA.

PARIS, July 15.—It is stated that Austria intends to propose mediation as soon as the decisive action of either belligerent has clearly defined the military situation. A Vienna special says Count Andrassy has made representations at Bucharest and Belgrade with a view of causing Servian territory to be respected. Roumania has renounced all idea of military action.

TO FIRE THE ENGLISH POPULAR HEART.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Mr. Layard has received several reports from British Consuls in Bulgaria certifying to the commission of atrocities upon Mussulman inhabitants.

AUSTRIA TO RUSSIA.

It is said Austria has fruitlessly endeavored to sound the Russian Government as to the possible conditions of peace. The Austrian Ambassador here has, however, no instructions or no information on the subject.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

It is said Mr. Layard is negotiating with the Porte for permission for the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles in certain contingencies.

TURKEY TO ENGLAND.

A Vienna correspondent states that it is announced that the Porte has given England permission to use Gallipoli as a coaling station.

VIENNA, July 15.—The semi-official *Montag's Revue* says negotiations are pending between England and the Porte for permission for the Mediterranean squadron to move nearer the Sea of Marmora.

TURKISH RUMORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—It is said the Turks have beaten the Russians and reoccupied Tirnova; also that Ismail Pasha has entered Russian territory and advanced six miles on the road to Tiflis.

HOBART PASHA.

A Constantinople correspondent says Hobart Pasha had a long interview with the Sultan yesterday, who gave him permission to command an expedition to the Black Sea with complete liberty of action.

MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Times* says it is expected that Montenegro, without even waiting for the departure of Suleiman Pasha's army, will resume operations in the direction of Herzegovina and old Servia. According to advices from Ragusa, they have already done so in the latter direction. These advices state that Gen. Pesovics has defeated the Turks near Kolashin with great loss.

AMERICAN FRIGATES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—A second American frigate has arrived in the Bosphorus.

SHUMLA.

THE TURKISH CAMP AT THAT POINT.

Correspondence London Times.

SHUMLA, June 13.—The entrenched camp at Shumla, by reason of its geographical situation and strategical value, resulting from great natural strength, enhanced by art, ranks among the most important military positions of the Turks. The town itself lies on the eastern slope of a mountain spur, separated from the Balkan range by the Valley of the Killy or Akili-Kamchik. This isolated hill-block rises to from 600 to 800 feet above the valley beneath, forming at the top a kind of plateau, the descent from which in all directions is at first steep, often almost perpendicular, and then gradually changing slopes gently down to the plain. The upper part of the bluff is thickly overgrown with shrubs and underwood, so that locomotion there is mostly limited to the narrow paths and tracks in which men can merely move in Indian file. The less precipitous parts of the north and eastern slopes form an open, undulating hill country, which can be viewed for miles around from the ridge of the plateau above Shumla.

The fortifications of the intrenched camp consist of nine large independent works, with several smaller ones and batteries between, which encircle the town at a distance of from eight to ten kilometres, ending on the one side on the steep, impervious heights of Stradza, and on the other on the heights of Cingel. The nine main works are provided with extensive traverses, have good profiles, are adapted for infantry defense, and are incapable of being taken by storm, but they are all made of earth. The more important of these forts is the large, though not yet fully finished Sebek Tabia, on the heights of Stradza; the Pestepe Tabia, near the main road from Shumla to Shumla-road, westward of Bulanik; and the Cassapli Tabia, south of the aforesaid road and the latter place. These three main works, in accordance with the plans of the Committee of Defense, were to have been constructed in the permanent style, but this idea had to be abandoned when time and money failed. The main works are armed in all with about 200 guns of the most various make. Among them are only forty heavy Krupp cannon, with a calibre of 18, 15, and 17 centimetres, but ten pieces by this maker are expected soon from Constantinople. The smaller works and batteries are not in the meantime armed, and will only in case of need be provided with field guns. The place has an abundant supply of ammunition, there being on the average 250 complete rounds for every *piece de position*. The Town of Shumla itself, however, does not possess the slightest power of resistance, being neither surrounded by a wall, ditch, nor towers. The area, bounded by the line of works on the one hand, and the steep ascent to the plateau on the other, and which is absolutely guarded from all observation from without, is able to shelter an army of more than 150,000 men. At the present moment there are encamped here about 51,000 infantry, 5,000 horses, twenty-two field batteries, with their respective equipment of men and horses, and 2,100 fortress artillery—in round numbers, 60,000 men. These troops, who are under the command of Achmed Eyoub Pasha, compose four divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. Each infantry division consists of two brigades, of from six to eight battalions, and one field battery. The first Infantry Division, commanded by Ferik (Lieutenant-General) Aziz Pasha, numbers sixteen battalions; the second, under Ferik Nezib Pasha, has sixteen; the third, under Ferik Safet Pasha, has fifteen; and the fourth, just at present without any commander, has fourteen infantry battalions. The Cavalry Division, consisting of seven regiments, which is encamped in the valley of the Akili-Kamchik, is commanded by Ferik Fuad Pasha. The artillery has hitherto been subject to the orders of Aziz Pasha, commanding the fortress and First Division. How many of these troops are to belong to the actual Corps of Operation under Achmed Eyoub, and how many will remain behind in the event of the Corps Mobile leaving, is in the meantime not decided. But the truth is the Turks hate all hurry, and are fond of leaving the settlement of grave arrangements till the last moment. The headquarters of the Second Corps consist of Mushir (Field Marshal) Achmed Eyoub Pasha, the commander, his general staff chief, Liva (Brigadier or Major-General) Kifad Pasha, Liva Achmed Pasha, chief of the Army Service Corps, and Ali Bey, head of the Medical Department. These personages, with the exception of the Corps Commander, are all too little known and too little tried in the field for any one yet to form a decided opinion of their capabilities. Kifad Pasha owes his highly important post to the fact of his being the brother-in-law of his chief.

From all this it will appear that the Second Army Corps has at last received something like organization, though imperfect. From above downwards, indeed, the corps is "tactically" formed, and contains approximately the proper proportion of the various branches of the service; but, in judging of the merits of such a military organization, one must not go by the standard applicable to other European armies, and inquire for the necessary service auxiliaries, sanitary arrangements, field ambulances, and the like. For here we have altered circumstances; and such deficiencies of system as in any other army would clearly tell upon the fighting power of the men are with the Turks less felt. At any rate, in the interest of Turkey it is desirable and necessary that the temporary strength and cohesion imparted to the Second Army Corps should prove enduring, and that it should not, as, however, the history of past Turkish wars suggests it may, resolve itself into its previous state of nothing at the first favorable opportunity.

The army headquarters—if, indeed, of such an institution there can be any possible mention—is composed of the Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, the head of the General staff; Nihad Bey, two Majors, and two orderly officers; and when it is further considered that the said Nihad has been for the last seventeen years in the civil service of his country at Smyrna, being but three weeks ago called to fill the important military post he now holds, it will sufficiently appear from the composition of the Turkish headquarters that the Army of the Danube is not commanded from Shumla, but from Stamboul, and that the Serdar Ekrem is merely the executive instrument of the War Council, to whose will he bows and whose directions he carries out.

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIALISTS.

PARIS, July 15.—The Bonapartist Committee met yesterday to receive the report of the results of M. Rouher's visit to Chiselhurst, and had a subsequent interview with M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior. He stated that the Bonapartists claim Government support for 250 candidates, whereof 100 have been accepted and thirty-eight taken under consideration.

THE PAPERS.

The *Bien Public* has commenced suits against several Prefects for prohibiting the sale of that paper.

The *Moniteur* asserts that the Republicans admit that they are certain to lose fifty seats, and possibly more. The Republicans have made no such admission publicly. On the contrary, they appear confident of gaining seats. The *Moniteur*, in the same connection, says intelligence reaching the Committee of the Right gives ground for a belief that the Conservative gains will be very large.

ACRIMONY.

PARIS, July 15.—M. Huguet, Republican Senator, has been removed from the post of Mayor of Boulogne. Dissensions between the Legitimists and Bonapartists are becoming very marked.

CHOOSING THE LESSER EVIL.

M. De Franchieu, one of the most prominent Legitimist Senators, has written a letter in which he says: "I believe I am in a position to declare in the name of all true loyalists and sincere Catholics that we prefer even the Republic to the Empire."

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

Pall-Mall Gazette.

The changes in the French Senate since the general election in the beginning of last year, though not so frequent as in the Chamber of Deputies, have still been somewhat numerous. It may be remembered that the Senate consists of 300 members, a fourth of whom were chosen as life Senators by the late National Assembly, while the other 225 were elected by the different departments. The death-rate has been much greater among the life Senators than among the latter, who, though they are in the proportion of three to one, have only lost nine members, as against nine life Senators who have also died. Of the nine life Senators, seven were Republicans and two were Royalists, while of the nine departmental Senators, five were Republicans and four were Royalists. The fresh elections for life Senators, which are made by the Senate itself, have resulted in the gain of one seat for the anti-Republican party; for while the late M. Ricard, for a short time Minister of the Interior, succeeded the Legitimist, M. de la Rochette, he at his death was succeeded by M. Buffet; and M. Chesnelong, a Legitimist and an Ultramontane of the most uncompromising type, was elected in the room of M. Wolowski, a moderate Republican. At the death of M. Casimir Perier the Republicans managed to elect M. Dufaure, and M. Renouard, President of the Supreme Court, succeeded Gen. Letellier-Valaze, an intimate friend of M. Thiers; nor did the election of the Bonapartist, M. Dupuy de Lome, in room of the Orleanist, Gen. Changarnier, affect the state of parties. The vacancies caused by the recent deaths of M. Ernest Picard, M. Edmond Adam, and Count de Tocqueville have not yet been filled up, and only three of the nine departmental Senators who have died have had their successors elected, as the constitutional laws enacted that fresh elections should not take place until half of the members for the departments had either died or resigned. MM. Maurice and Stapiande, both Royalist members for the Nord, have died, but that department elects five Senators, and as the departments of the Bouches-du-Rhone, the Gard, and the Saone-et-Loire all have three members, the death of one of the three Republican members in each has not necessitated fresh elections. In the Mayenne, the Doubs, and the Tarn-et-Garonne, which return only two members, M. Bernard Dutreil, Count de Merode, and M. Delbreil, all of whom are Royalists, have succeeded two Royalists and a Republican; while the recent death of M. Pierre Lefranc, one of the two Senators for the Pyrenees-Orientales, will render a fresh election necessary in that department. M. Thiers, who, elected to sit as Deputy for Paris in the Chambers, was succeeded as Senator for Belfort by a Royalist, so that altogether the Republicans have lost three seats in the Senate since the general election.

ECUADOR.

FURTHER TERRIBLE VISITATIONS.

PANAMA, July 7.—According to the news received by the steamship Orya, Ecuador has again been the scene of volcanic eruptions and of destructive floods, causing, it is feared, much loss of life and destruction of property. Great quantities of volcanic ashes have for days together fallen in showers along the coast. It is estimated that on each square kilometer of space 313 kilogrammes of ashes have been deposited. On June 26, from Babahoyo to Tumbez, detonations resembling the discharge of cannon were heard. At Yaguachi it was said the reports came from the north. At 6 p. m. that day a

HEAVY SHOWER OF ASHES

commenced to fall. The steamer Islay, on her way from Panama to Guayaquil, first noticed the fall of ashes at Manta, and continued to receive them till arriving at Guayaquil. On other occasions ashes have been transported to a distance of 200 leagues from the volcano which had thrown them out. On account of the absence of acids in the ashes, they are not likely to be injurious to the crops or cattle, as on previous occasions. The following official particulars have been received: A volcanic eruption which is supposed to have originated in Cotopaxi, opening into the rivers which have their origin there, has spread desolation over the beautiful and fertile valleys of Chilo and Tumbaco. On the morning of the 26th a frightful noise was heard in Latacunga, which was followed immediately by

A TREMENDOUS FLOOD,

which, taking the course of the Rivers Cutuchi, San Felipe, and Yanayaco, and passing, washed the city to the Chapel known as El Salto. The volume of mud and water was so great as to completely cover the Hacienda Valley, including the distillery in front of Latacunga. The flood in its course carried with it many cattle, and, what is more sad, many bodies. The bridge of Latacunga, the handsome bridge of Bolivar in Pansilco, those of wood of Culachapan and Patate, and that of masonry of Agoyan, were all destroyed. All of the haciendas, situated on both sides of the river, suffered enormously, and the desolation is terrible and complete.

MEXICO.

ASSAULT UPON THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ACAPULCO BY DIAZ'S COMMANDANT.

San Francisco Chronicle, July 3.

The officers of the United States steamer Pensacola, arrived from Acapulco, bring reliable information concerning the origin of the Acapulco Consular difficulty, which has not yet been published in this country. It seems that Mr. Sutter, United States Consul at Acapulco, was standing in the street before his office one day when he was insolently accosted by a notorious ruffian who had been driven from Mazatlan for being too ferocious and lawless for even the rough population of that port to endure. The fellow was insolent beyond measure, and Sutter, who is an old man, quietly requested him to move on. The desperado replied with blasphemous oaths, and significantly exposed the hilt of a long and kneen knife. Upon this menace the Consul withdrew into his office and took a revolver from his desk. The bully outside, seeing preparations for defense, hurled a brick at Sutter, who, perceiving that hostilities had commenced, fired. He had intended merely to fire over the desperado's head, but he aimed low and the ball furrowed his scalp. The Mexican fell, not dead but stunned. Sutter was immediately arrested. He was tried before a Judge who was hostile to him, but who, with commendable justice, acquitted him. On the day following, the lower class in Acapulco, probably instigated by the Mexican or his associates, made a raid upon the extensive plantation of a German-American citizen named Kastan, one of the richest rancheros in the region. The mob sacked Kastan's dwelling, defoliated his orchards, ravaged his fields, and dispersed his flocks. The indignant American reported the outrage and demanded Consular interference. Sutter immediately laid the matter before President Diaz, claiming damages of from $100,000 to $150,000. Diaz forthwith wrote an official account of the outrage to Gen. Jiminez, his commandant at Acapulco, desiring him to make as speedy restitution as possible. Jiminez was at that time Military Governor of Acapulco. He received Diaz's instructions with jeers, and refused point blank to move in the matter. Sutter, perceiving the state of affairs, wrote a formal protest to Diaz and one to Foster, the American Minister at the City of Mexico. He had hardly performed this necessary act when he was again arrested, at whose instigation he was unable to discover, and thrown into the town jail. This was, in fact, a noisome dungeon, and after the lapse of eight or ten days the unfortunate Consul was seized with a malarial attack, and his situation became so dangerous that the military surgeon recommended his release from prison. Accordingly he was liberated on a kind of a parole, in which he signed an instrument which bound him to appear for trial upon notification. Foster, hearing of this additional outrage, sent to Diaz a mandatory request for satisfaction. Diaz forthwith apprised Jiminez that the seizure was illegal, and that Sutter's procedure was justified. The President also dispatched a Senator as a Commissioner to adjudicate the Kastan claim, in conjunction with another Commissioner to be appointed by Sutter or Kastan. Jiminez positively refused to recognize the order. Affairs were in this critical condition when the Pensacola, which had been ordered to the spot from Panama by the Navy Department, arrived and dropped anchor in the harbor. Sutter reported the outrage to Admiral Murray, of the flagship. The Admiral immediately trained his big guns on the town, ordered marines under arms, and, landing, had an audience with Jiminez. He stated in a few terse sentences what he desired, and wasted no time in unnecessary ceremonies. Sutter should receive instant unconditional liberation; Kastan's claims should be speedily adjudicated and reimbursement made; the American flag was to be raised, and, with the Consul, was to be saluted by the Mexican guns; otherwise—and Jiminez needed no extraordinary acuteness to perceive that the stern old Admiral meant what he said—the Pensacola would immediately batter the town down about Jiminez's ears. Cannon instantly effected what protests had failed to achieve. Jiminez became very affable and tractable. He guaranteed the Consul's immediate unconditional release and the settlement of Kastan's claims. The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze, and the Mexican guns roared a salute and another to the Consul. The Pensacola courteously responded with a salute. It was agreed by the Admiral's stipulation that Kastan should appoint a Commissioner to act with the Senator, and the affair was settled.

INDIA.

STARVATION.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the latest accounts from the famine districts of Madras are somewhat worse. The rainfall has been slight over portions of the affected area. The number of natives on the public works and receiving gratuitous relief have increased. There has been great mortality from disease, especially among children. The situation in Mysore is also critical. The prospect in southern India is far from reassuring.

There will be grave cause for apprehension unless abundant rain falls soon. In Bombay the prospects are more cheering.

TOORKISTAN.

A NEW RULER.

LONDON, July 16.—A Berlin correspondent says: Takoob Beg, of Kashgar, died after a short illness, and Kulu Beg, his eldest son, has ascended the throne.

THE WAR.

The Chinese troops are slowly advancing into Kashgar.

GEN. GRANT.

AT HOMBURG.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—Gen. Grant visited Homburg Friday and held a reception Saturday at the Gisellschaftshaus of the Zoological Garden, the Chief Burgomaster presenting the guests. A grand concert was given in the grounds afterwards, which was attended by many thousands of persons.

NEW ORLEANS.

Peace Restored by the Pacification Policy of the President.

Great Prostration of Business, and Its Causes.

A Powerful Legalized Gambling Institution—Reorganization of the Know-Nothing Party.

Division of the Louisiana Democracy on Local Issues—The "Color-Line" in the Public Schools.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 9.—"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the wisdom of the Southern policy of President Hayes must be judged by its results. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed in which to give it a fair trial, but it can be said with certainty that the policy of pacification

HAS GIVEN THIS COMMUNITY PEACE,

without which prosperity is impossible. The business-season of New Orleans (which is that of winter) had, however, been frittered away in the struggles of the contending factions, or in the condition of armed belligerency (which the presence of Federal troops compelled to be an inactive one), before Gov. Nicholls obtained absolute and undisputed possession of the Government of the State. It was then too late to expect any very great revival in business, and none has been experienced.

There was temporarily a slight advance in the prices obtained for real estate, and State bonds ran up from 60 to 90. The former, has, however, declined, and become unsalable, and the latter have dropped to 80. The loss of interest in real estate has been ascribed by many to the result of the recent municipal election, which was a refusal to authorize a tax for the benefit of the New Orleans Pacific Railway. That election probably did have some effect on the real estate market, for it seems to be the general opinion that there will never be any real improvement in the business of New Orleans until she shall be

CONNECTED WITH TEXAS BY RAIL.

Both the city and State, however, have been so unfortunate in the past in their efforts to secure railways by the purchase of interests and the indorsement of bonds, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars, that the taxpayers have become extremely skeptical when the advantages to be derived from a railway-tax are expatiated upon.

A significant circumstance in connection with this election was the fact that the colored men generally voted with the taxpayers in opposition to laying the tax, which was thus defeated by over two to one.

Whatever may have been the cause, however, the fact is patent that the temporary improvement in real estate has completely flattened out, and there is now no sale for it. Further, the general business of the city, which has been steadily on the decline ever since the first year after the War, was never so prostrate and dull as it is now. Thousands of workmen, in consequence, walk the streets in idleness, and thousands of families are

ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

Indeed, how half the people in New Orleans have lived for the past five or six years, is more than I can understand. There is absolutely no manufacturing business at all done here worthy the name, and what resources the city has are derived from the handling of the cotton and sugar which are shipped from this port. Previous to the War, when the planters were obliged to ship their cotton to their factors in New Orleans, to satisfy the advances which had been made to them, the profits of pressing and handling this commodity were very great. Every one who touched a bale of cotton charged exorbitantly for his services. The "city-crop," derived from "samples" and other waste in handling, and which amounted to so much stealing, aggregated thousands of bales.

All this, however, has been changed. The abolition of Slavery, rendered the factorage-system an impossibility, and as the planters, as a rule, are no longer able to secure advances, so, when their crop is gathered, they are free to send it to the port where it can be disposed of to the best advantage, and with the least expense or loss.

New Orleans has thus far retained her supremacy as the best cotton-mart in the country, and continues to handle her old proportion, which is about

TWO-FIFTHS OF THE ENTIRE CROP

of the United States. But this supremacy has been retained at the expense of the numerous and extravagant charges on which the city used to prosper. The railroads have been extended from the rear of the city to the levee in order to save drayage; the facilities for compressing have been increased and the charges diminished, and the "city-crop" has been reduced to a fraction of what it was in "the good old times."

It is probable, therefore, that not one-half as much money is left in the city by the cotton-crop as was formerly, and no trade has arisen to compensate for this loss. There are as many here, however, to subsist on this diminished business as there were before, and the city is full of unemployed people, many of whom are too poor to leave New Orleans if they would, and many others who have been out of employment so long that they seem to have become accustomed to their misfortunes, and have lost all ambition to better themselves.

This condition of affairs has brought into existence a

REGULAR CLASS OF LAZZARONI,

white and black, who beg from door to door, and who, from having adopted this mode of life at first as a necessity, now follow it from choice, and probably would not change it for regular employment if they had the opportunity. Five years ago it was a rare thing to see a person begging food in this city, while now I am assured that there are fifty such calls a week at my own door, and probably as many at that of other people.

As there are signs which mark the declining health of individuals, so there are tokens which as surely announce the decay of cities and commonwealths. Among those tokens are the rapid increase of beggary, and the profitable existence of the institution of lottery as one of the recognized industries. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that the profits of no other corporate institution in New Orleans are so great, or are so regularly maintained, as are those of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and the larger share of its revenues are drawn from the poorer classes of the community,—those who are

THE LEAST ABLE TO LOSE.

Its offices are established in every quarter of the city, and especially are the neighborhoods of the public markets favored with these facilities for lottery-gambling. Many are the baskets which go home lighter in order that the colored servants may try their chances on 4-11-44,—the colored people being particularly good customers of the institution. Crowds congregate about the doors of the different lottery-offices each night to see the numbers of the day's drawing, which are regularly displayed; and the interest shown on this account is ten times as great as that taken in the European war.

For many years the President of the Company was C. T. Howard, or "Charley" Howard as he is familiarly known, and he continues to be its largest shareholder and leading spirit, although he last year caused the Presidency to be transferred to another person. Under his management the Lottery Company has become a power in this community. It was incorporated by the corrupt Warmoth Legislature of 1868, and its privileges have been enlarged by successive corrupt Legislatures. Its least objectionable feature is, that it is a monopoly,—it being a crime to sell tickets for any other lottery in this State. This at least prevents people from gambling their money away to "outsiders." "Charley" takes good care to have this feature of the law enforced, too, and his company is allowed the privilege of employing an officer for that purpose.

The distinguished head of this remarkable corporation is

AN AUTOCRAT,

who wields his great power without scruple against everything which stands in the way of his company. Notwithstanding there is a powerful class in the community who believe the Lottery Company is an unmitigated evil and a disgrace to the State, still there is not a paper in town which dare come out in favor of the abolition of the institution, for fear of "Charley" Howard. Over one he holds a heavy financial obligation; and the money derived from publishing his advertisements and puffs (which form a distinguished feature of New Orleans journals), and the fear of what he might do, prevent the others from saying a word in criticism of the means by which the money was derived. The *Democrat*, when in its infancy, a year or so ago, made war on the lottery for some time, but suddenly raised its siege without furnishing any particular reason for so doing.

The only enemies who get the better of the Company all the time are the members of the Legislature. They consider the lottery as much a part of their "perquisites" as their mileage and per-diem, and they bleed it regularly every winter. They introduce bills to repeal the different enactments in its favor, which bills are sent to committees, and sometimes go so far as to pass one House. But they never pass both Houses. They stick somewhere, and the matter goes over to the next session.

A curious political movement is now on foot in this city, in the shape of a

REVIVAL OF THE OLD KNOW-NOTHING

or Native-American party, and a strong secret society in that interest has already been organized. The complaint of those who are concerned in this new departure is, that the Municipal Government is controlled by a foreign, and particularly the Irish, element; that discrimination is made against natives in public employment; and that, in the City School Board, composed of seventeen members, a very large majority are Roman Catholics. Without doubt, the next municipal election, which will occur a year from the coming fall, will be contested on this issue, and the colored voters will hold the "balance of power," and be the arbiters. They will probably decide in favor of the Native Americans, as there is an irrepressible antipathy between the negroes and Irish the world over.

There is a strong likelihood that, in future elections, there will be a division in the Democratic party in Louisiana as to State officers, but none as to National candidates. The Republican party is completely demoralized, and will not prove a formidable opponent to the Democracy in the future. This fact will lead the latter to split, and

BID FOR COLORED VOTES.

The difference between Gov. Nicholls and Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz grows wider every day; and a leading member of the Legislature said to me, a few days since, that it was not at all improbable that the Republican members of that body would support Gov. Nicholls in opposition to Wiltz, at the next session.

A very interesting question has arisen in regard to the separation of the races in the public schools. The Constitution provides that there shall be no separate schools for the children of any race; and, under Republican administration, although there were very few colored children in white schools, still they could attend them if they desired; and some—the children of wealthy colored men, and often as white as their schoolfellows—availed themselves of their privilege. The new City School Board, however, after having had the matter under consideration for two or three meetings, adopted a resolution

SEPARATING THE SCHOOLS,

against the protest of three colored members of the Board. The resolution provides that the colored children shall be given as good teachers and buildings as the whites; but the colored people do not believe that this part of the programme will be carried out, and it probably will not be. Further, they consider it an infringement upon their rights. A large committee, comprising several of the most wealthy and intelligent colored men in the city, waited on Gov. Nicholls to complain of this action; but, while he treated them with great courtesy, he told them that they had sustained no wrong, and that it was only a matter of "feeling" on their part. When one colored gentleman read to him the section of the Constitution referred to above, he said he "did not understand it that way." They intimated that, if the "color line" was to be drawn, they would themselves see that it was drawn over the children of some eminently respectable people, who would be greatly scandalized at the intimation that they were not of pure blood. They declared that they would make the color question an extremely lively one for some of our very "oldest and best"; and I guess they will do it. When the matter comes up in that shape, it will be very interesting to local readers, at least, as there are strange stories afloat about many of the most aristocratic families of Louisiana.

H. Z. O.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Cards—The New York Custom-House—The New Bonds—Military—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Over five millions of postal cards have been ordered during the last two days, and the new contractors, the American Phototype Company of New York, have begun to supply the Department. Some apprehensions have been expressed that the Company would not be able to fulfill its contract, but the Department officials think that they will. They have a large contract with the Parsons Company, of Holyoke, for paper, and they are backed by heavy capitalists in New York.

So many differences were found to exist between the recommendations of Secretary Sherman's Commission touching the reduction of the force in the New York Custom-House and those proposed by the Richard Grant White Committee, that the examination of the report of the latter in the Treasury Department has occupied more time than was expected. In each case where the diversity of opinion between the two bodies occurs, a careful and thorough examination of the whole subject is made, in order that the Secretary may act understandingly when he announces his approval or disapproval of what was done. The report of the Richard Grant White Committee, with the action of the Treasury Department upon it, will probably be completed and ready for publication on Tuesday next, and its recommendations will take effect in the Custom-House at once.

The total amount of 4 per cent bonds sold by the Syndicate in this country up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was $42,695,900. This is a much larger sum than any one anticipated would be subscribed for in this country, and, although only one day remains in which subscriptions will be received by the Syndicate at par, the present indications are that the total sales in this country by Monday evening will be in round numbers $50,000,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—No action has yet been taken by the War Department towards ordering more troops away from the South. The Second Infantry, recently on duty at Atlanta, having been ordered West to reinforce Gen. Howard, but few troops are left in the South. The whole body of troops now stationed in Southern States, with the exception of those in Texas to operate against the Mexican marauders, does not exceed 1,000 or 1,200 men.

It is the intention of the naval authorities to arm all of our best vessels with rifled ordnance as fast as they can be made.

No change in the Consul-Generalship of Japan has yet been determined upon, as has been erroneously stated, but if a vacancy should be created, it will be filled by promotion from one of the lower grades in the service.

Reports received by the Commissioner of Pensions indicate that the detailed work of consolidating all Pension Agencies throughout the country, as per the President's order, will be finished without jar or friction within the present week.

THE NEZ PERCE WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A Boise City dispatch of the 14th says: "This evening Companies C, N, and F of the First Cavalry, and Capt. Robbins' company of twenty-five scouts, will unite with Company G and Capt. Bendire's company at Indian Valley, and proceed to-morrow under Col. G. B. Sanford to reinforce Gen. Howard, via Wire Bridge on Salmon River. Companies B and F, of the Twelfth, and Company A, of the Twenty-first Infantry, moved from this garrison to-day, to follow as fast as possible after Col. Sanford's column. Company G, of the First Cavalry, arrived here to-day at 1 p. m. Battery B is still behind. This is the entire command under Col. Green, and numbers about 315 men."

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

[illegible], Wis., July 15.—Frederick Brown, a brother of the original old John Brown, died at his residence here to-day, in the [illegible] year of his age. He was a citizen of high standing and was generally liked [illegible].

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings at the Temperance Meeting at Lake Bluff.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder's Objections to the Sunday Dedication of Humboldt Park.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts' Opinion of the Effect of Heat on Holiness.

The Methodists the American Church—Services at the Park-Avenue Place of Worship.

TEMPERANCE.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT LAKE BLUFF.

Yesterday was the last day of the temperance camp-meeting at Lake Bluff, and, considering the intense heat and the clouds of dust that filled the country around, and the fact that the Association forbid the running of trains to the ground, the attendance was large. The programme was one of great interest, and the stand had been decorated with flowers and flags for the occasion, and presented a very attractive appearance. The ladies were particularly active, and at an early hour were engaged in devotional and experience meetings, which were well attended.

The attendance at the morning exercises at the Tabernacle was large,—much larger than any previous day. The preliminary services were opened with singing and prayer promptly at 10:30, led by the Rev. Mr. Blackstone, and ably assisted by a well-drilled choir. There were on the platform, among others, Prof. Foster, of Canada; Dr. Reynolds, Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Rounds, the Rev. Moses Smith, Michigan; Mrs. Judge Cooley, Dubuque; Mrs. Holyoke, Frank Murphy, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee.

The formal exercises were commenced by Dr. Reynolds introducing Solomon Thatcher, Jr., and announcing that he had been selected to conduct the exercises as a suitable recognition of the generosity of the Lake Bluff Association, of which he was President. Mr. Thatcher meekly accepted the distinction given him, and called upon the immense audience to join in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

The Rev. Moses Smith offered a fervent prayer, which appeared to take hold of hearts, and called forth many hearty "Amens."

Mr. Thatcher then extended a hearty greeting to the Woman's Temperance Union to the leafy temple, and was proud to see that the cause in which they were working found such able and self-denying advocates. He welcomed them all in their noble work,—beneath the nation's banner and the banner of the Cross. He welcomed them individually and collectively, and it gave him pleasure to state that they had come among a people in sympathy with the cause, for he had learned that a movement was now on foot at Waukegan against licensing the sale of liquors,—an announcement which was received with applause. The speaker then expressed regret at the absence of Mrs. Willing, who had been announced to speak, and called upon Miss F. E. Willard to fill her place.

Miss Willard was introduced as the "Florence Nightingale of the country," and was received with applause. She said she had no sermon to preach, but would talk in the interest of temperance, which was so near to her heart, and then proceeded to inquire, "What think you of Christ?" Many were trying to answer the question in the light of some new philosophy, and they had been educated to such a condition in the saloons. They were ready to pronounce Christ a myth, but, with all their reasoning, like Banquo's ghost, He would not down. He was the leader, the foundation of the temperance work; hence the importance of "What think you of Christ?" The press was discussing the question, and Christ was entering into our literature. We thought of Him according to our sins—our appetites—as a rule. The new philosophy did not suit the speaker. She wanted a religion founded on the old theology,—a religion that was ample for all times and occasions, in life and death. She wanted a minister who would speak for Christ, and who would keep her theme before the people constantly, and teach them to think of Him as our companion and guide. Then there would be no more intemperance, no more greed for gain. She closed her interesting remarks by an eloquent appeal to her hearers in behalf of the cause of temperance, and when she took her seat many of her auditors were weeping.

The next order was a solo by Miss Clara Cooley, of Dubuque, the words commencing, "Flee as a bird to your mountain."

The Rev. C. G. Trusdell, of Chicago, was then introduced. He said he had no speech to make, and if he had he would not make it following Miss Willard. He held in his hand a set of resolutions which had been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Association, which he read, and moved their adoption by the meeting. They were adopted by a rising vote, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the National Christian Temperance Camp-Meeting Association, now in session on our grounds under the direction of Dr. Reynolds, President, is and has been a most interesting and profitable occasion.

Resolved, That the members of the Association and distinguished workers in the temperance cause associated with Dr. Reynolds on this occasion are a devoted band of men and women, worthy of all confidence and encouragement, and we are glad to have made their personal acquaintance, and wish them a hearty God-speed in their good work.

Resolved, That we invite Dr. Reynolds and his associates to arrange, if possible, for the holding of a similar convention on our grounds next year.

Mr. Trusdell then announced that he desired a collection taken to defray the expenses of the visitors from abroad, who had come, and given their time and labor to make the meeting a success. He asked for $25 subscriptions, and headed the list with his own name. Mr. Thatcher gave $25, Mr. Deering $25, and Mrs. Miller, of Iowa, $25. Smaller subscriptions were then taken, and finally the hat was passed around to gather the loose change. The total collection aggregated nearly $300.

The congregation then sang a selection, after which Prof. Foster was introduced. He spoke at some length upon the effects of intemperance, and his remarks elicited close attention.

The morning service closed with the doxology and benediction.

The afternoon services commenced at 2:30 o'clock. The devotional exercises were led by Mr. Thatcher. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Francis Murphy, the reformer, and Mrs. Yeomans, of Canada. Both addresses were able, and received with delight by the large audience.

The evening exercises closed the meeting in a fitting manner. A spirited address was made by Mrs. Henry, of Rockford, which was followed by short addresses from others. The residue of the time was given to what was called a temperance love-feast and experience meeting, which was enlivened by stirring songs and earnest prayers. The exercises continued until about midnight.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

THE REV. DR. RYDER,

pastor of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church, on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street, preached last evening to a very large congregation. His subject was "Land Speculation and Sabbath Desecration." What provoked the sermon was the dedication yesterday of Humboldt Park with a military and Turner procession, beer-drinking, speeches, etc.

The Doctor started off by saying that he did not desire needlessly to restrict any man's personal liberty. He was not indifferent to the claims of the laboring people, nor regardless of their restricted privileges. In nothing which he said, or would at any time say, did he speak as the laboring man's enemy, or with the feeling that he had no rights which those more successful in life were bound to respect. Nor had he any disposition to limit the privileges of Sunday to strictly religious exercises; nor to characterize as mischievous or sinful the social pleasures and restrictions in which many indulged on that day. Puritan strictness found no advocate in him. What, then, he asked, was his purpose in calling attention to, and in expressing his disapproval of, the so-called dedication of one of the parks of the city on the Sabbath? His answer was embraced in the four following propositions:

1. Because the Park is for all the people, and any dedication of it by a particular class or any particular interest is an assumption of rights, and unjust to those not specially represented.

2. Because the dedication of the Park on Sunday is a needless assault upon the convictions of the Christian public and unnecessary violation of the sanctities of the day.

3. Because the dedication of the Park, after having been formally opened by the city authorities Saturday, is entirely superfluous, and has in that relation no significance beyond the private and personal interests which it may promote.

4. Because a public carousal of that nature on the Sabbath with the quasi-indorsement of the secular press and eminent citizens will be harmful to public morals and encourage the wayward and disobedient in their evil ways.

The reverend gentleman advanced arguments in support of these positions, claiming that the real object of the dedication was to help the sale of real-estate. There had been enough of such affairs in this city, he thought, since Chicago had been brought as low as any city by Sabbath desecration.

HEAT AND HOLINESS.

THE REV. W. F. CRAFTS

was listened to yesterday morning by a large congregation in Trinity Methodist Church while he spoke of "The Relation of Heat to Holiness." After the usual introductory services, Mr. Crafts preached what he announced as the five-minute sermon to children, which was, in this case, a lucid explanation of the miracle of the loaves and fishes, drawn picturesquely for the children, and greatly enjoyed by them as well as by the older members of the congregation. The text for the sermon proper was:

> And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself.—*John, xviii.: 25.*

There was, said the speaker, a wonderful meeting in that upper chamber eighteen centuries ago; it was a sermon, a communion, and a prayer-meeting all in one. The preacher had never been equaled in His power of adopting words of warning and in bringing proof-texts from the Bible. In this sermon He spoke as never man spake, and His little audience of eleven was thrilled by His words. There was also a wonderful prayer and conference meeting at the same time, when Christ lifted up His eyes and said, "Father, the hour has come; glorify Thy son, that Thy son may glorify Thee." Then came those distinct petitions by Thomas, and Philip, and Jude; these were the true models of prayer—a definite want, definitely and briefly expressed. The most impulsive of the Apostles, roused by the wonderful spirit of the meeting, spoke three times as men often do in revival days. But as this impulsive witness went out the sultry breath of the world seemed to wither his enthusiasm. With two other disciples, he accompanied his Master to Gethsemane, but he fell asleep; his profession faded as the gourd of Jonah; he could not stand the change of climate even long enough to forego his sleep to watch with his Lord one hour, when he had been so profuse in his profession of willingness to die for Him not long before. A few moments later the impulsive witness was for a fit brave again, and smote off the ear of the servant of the High Priest. Then he worked his way into the hall, though afar off as too many Christians follow their Master nowadays, but even here the weather overcame him and he showed that his religion was clear emotion and nothing else, for when Christ was spit upon and reviled he was so sensitive to the night air that he stood by the fire and warmed himself, with his back to his Master.

This conduct was, no doubt, the consequence of the weather. But after all, the speaker said, it was an hundredfold better to be like Peter, resolving and failing, than to be like those who feared to try. Better a high aim and a lofty purpose than not to aim at all. The reason why Peter failed was because his religion at first, without being too emotional, had not enough fixed principle. In the kindling air of summer the case was the exact opposite to what it was in winter; in the latter season the meetings were better attended, and the home life shut in by storms showed more easy and evident progress. The trouble was that in summer the emotional part of religion was dried up and faded away. In summer the faith seemed to succumb to the weather. There was not so much harm in that if the heart had a fixed purpose to serve God. There were two kinds of religion, like the water which came from the well and the spring. When the former dried up in summer, the pure, cool flow from the spring was emblematical of the religion founded on the rock which withstood the heat of summer and its enervating influences. The same truth was illustrated by the ocean ships which were propelled fitfully by the winds, or steadily through rain and shine, storm or calm, cold weather or hot, by the steam-power.

The speaker closed by saying that while emotion was a grand thing, there should be below it the rock of pure principle. The motto of each one of his hearers should be: "Heed not thy feeling; do thy work."

THE METHODISTS.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

London Quarterly Review.

The Methodist is, par excellence, the American church. It has been wholly developed within the Union, has been altogether independent—since its first real organization, and from the early times of its feeble obscurity—of the mother church in England, and has, in some important respects, been molded on a different model,—a model more suited to a vast territory and a new country; it has, from the beginning, been racy of the soil, and has shaped and adapted itself every way, and at every turn, to the conditions of American society. Its itinerant basis,—itinerant alike for Bishop, Presiding Elder, and circuit or station minister,—its unrivaled plasticity, its free and various use of lay influence, its variety of organization, from the simple village meeting, independent of a settled pastor, to the ornate service of the wealthy and cultivated city congregation, its equally ready use of all gifts and attainments, of the learned and the unlearned, its uneducated rusticity here, its educated refinement there, and, though last not least, its experimental preaching, its fellowship meetings, its generous theology, have all combined to make Methodism the popular church of America. It is often excelled, both in culture and in power of a certain kind, by some of the other churches; excelled sometimes by Congregationalism, sometimes by Presbyterianism, and again sometimes by Anglo-American Episcopacy; it is, on the whole, in proportion to its numbers and its popular hold, excelled in high social and even political influence by all the denominations we have named. But it is absolutely more powerful as a church, it possesses more ecclesiastical wealth and property, and it has more diffused influence in the community than any of them.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH.

THE REV. S. M'CHESNEY,

the pastor, preached yesterday morning in the Park Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, taking for his text Jeremiah xxix., 2: "For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end."

The speaker did not propose, he said, to discourse as to what thoughts of God might be held by humanity, but concerning the thoughts which God had concerning His people. That He did think of His people, and that these thoughts were thoughts of peace and not of evil, no one who had entered into the Christian life could doubt; but, on the other hand, could testify that not until they had taken to themselves the love of God, and had walked in the ways marked out for them by Him, had they known of perfect peace and joy. That God loved the world and chose to give it "an expected end" was shown in the death of His only Son, that those who believed in Him should secure propitiation for their sin and have life eternal. There might come times in the decline of life when the soul would be tempted to cry out that God had ceased to think of it, but God did not forget nor neglect.

The sermon was mainly one of instruction to those who were about to join the church, and them the speaker exhorted to stand fast by the faith, put their trust in the Great Father, and He would care for them in the dark hours of tribulation. The remarks were illustrated by many anecdotes.

Immediately following the sermon a large number of persons were admitted as probationers, some on profession of faith, and some by letter. There were forty-six applicants. Of these twelve were absent, and thirty-four persons, nearly all advanced in years, took their places before the altar, and had extended to them the right-hand of followship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GARRET, IND.

GARRET, Ind., July 15.—Bishop Talbot has to-day consecrated Emmanuel Church, which has been built and presented to the diocese by Messrs. King and Keyser, Vice-Presidents of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The church is a neat and tasteful brick structure, and the only Protestant house of Worship in the place. The Rev. D. L. Trimble takes charge as Rector. The Rev. Mr. Orpen of Lima, the Rev. Mr. French of Michigan City, and the Rev. Mr. Trimble were present and assisted in the services. Three services were held, large congregations being present at all.

A Moslem Cemetery.

Scutari Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

It seems strange—so fond of the shadow of Death, if I may so call the gloomy groves of Scutari, and yet so neglectful of their dead. They will swarm to the cemetery, and spend the whole day in eating, drinking, and smoking, reveling in the midst of the tombs. They will invite one another from grave to grave, and present coffee and pipes in the most festive manner. Indeed, you have only to knock at a headstone, and you are sure of a warm welcome. But they will not pluck the rank weeds that flourish in that fattening soil; they will not set up the monument that staggers and is a shame to them; they will not even turn out the jack that stands knee-deep in the loam and tickles his ear on the wooden fez of the late head of the family. All through the dark valley there are small cafes, thronged with weary pilgrims, who thus cheer their solitary journey to the tomb. There are strolling minstrels also, who entertain the mourners with the poems of Hafiz, and dancers, with a dance of death which gives delight to the living.

Beggars line the way, Turkish atrocities not easily to be recognized as human. I saw three blind men sitting in a row, shoulder to shoulder; their legs were crossed in the dust of the roadside, their hands were raised in supplication, and their heads lolled upon their shoulders as the three rocked their bodies to and fro and sang a pitiful terzo. A dish in front of them received from time to time a small tribute of copper, but the old men sang on oblivious of the idlers who lingered near them; oblivious of all things earthly,—if their withered faces did not belie them. I could think only of those blinded quail who pipe night and day in their cages, and at whose call the free birds gather,—but who knows what the quail in his cage is singing of!

EXODUS TO AFRICA.

South Carolina Negroes Proposing to Leave for the Land of Their Forefathers.

Correspondence New York Sun.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—The negroes are alive at present with anticipations of a return to their ancestral jungles. Ever since the last election the popular sentiment among them has been in favor of an exodus to Africa. Here, lately, the sentiment has taken definite shape, and organized efforts are being made to obtain assistance from the Liberian and American Governments to assist in furnishing vessels to transport the emigrants. An agency has been established in this city purporting to be a branch of the Colonization Society of Philadelphia, at which the emigrants enroll themselves and pay their fees to defray preliminary expenses. Some of the colored churches have taken up the matter, and in one of them every member has signified his or her intention to accompany their pastor. Every idle negro is loud in his assertion, "I am gwine on de fust ship which starts."

On the 4th of July the negroes held a mass-meeting on the Battery green in this city for the propagation of their emigration policy. There were from 10,000 to 15,000 colored persons in attendance. Every speaker who addressed them spoke favorably of the exodus except a white missionary from Vermont, who was scarcely allowed to proceed after he was found to dissent from the popular idea. The meeting determined to adopt the old Jewish precedent, and send two men to spy out the land. Accordingly an assessment of a nickel was levied upon each poll for that purpose, and collected on the spot.

The Battery is a beautiful spot, covered with grass, and regularly shaded by oak trees. Over the heads of the nation's wards floated the beautiful flag of the Union. On the greensward they were gathered in groups of 100 or 200, enjoying their peculiar dance of "Tula, Lula, Lu." They were so intent on this enjoyment that they paid little attention to the speakers, except to throw in the nickel, and thus confirm their readiness for the expedition. As I strolled among these crowds of happy beings, I could not refrain from asking a sedate old negro, "Is not this better than Liberia?" The old man answered, "Boss, dis is berry nice, but dey say we must go back to our people's home."

The propagandists tell the negroes that Africa has a golden shore, upon whose beach old ocean daily throws the golden sands she digs from the deep sea. Diamonds are said to pave the rivulets. Bread grows on the trees. Meat runs wild in the woods, and one elephant will suffice a whole family for a year. Monkeys nurse the babies, while the mother rides in a golden chariot drawn by white ostriches.

The less credulous and more industrious people are told that cotton and rice grow without replanting, so that two crops are gathered each year; that coffee is perennial, and only requires picking and sacking, and that in a few years they will be as rich as their old masters were before the War.

The most intelligent are appealed to upon social principles. They are told they may stay among the white people a thousand years and they will never be anything more than "niggers," and if they go to Africa among their own people their superior intelligence will soon give them place and position in their fatherland; they will be Kings and Queens, lords and ladies, among a people whom they will elevate by their association.

Maj. Delany, the first black field officer of the late War, who has explored a considerable portion of the promised land, takes a philosophical view of the matter. He says he begins to realize that slavery was a great civilizing process to the African race; that they were brought to America, Christianized in bondage, and are now able to return and Christianize the old folks at home. He sees trouble in the fact that those who are most willing to go now are those who are unable to communicate either moral or religious culture to the Africans, and he thinks those who are able so to do will likely desire to remain in this State. He favors a partial emigration of superior intelligence, so that the pioneers may become practical missionaries. Afterward he thinks a general exodus may be effected.

My own experience among the colored people leads me to believe that the most intelligent are those who are most in earnest about going. The mulattoes particularly seem anxious to return to the land of "their forefathers." They are cut off from all social aspirations in America, and now that political preferment, with its compulsory social recognition, is closed against them, by the surrender of the negro party in the late elections, they yearn for other fields in which to pasture. Some of them who are property-holders anticipate selling their property and joining the expedition.

The whites look on, with different ideas as to the effect of an exodus. Most of them quietly say, "Better let them go, and then the country will fill up with white people, and the old State will commence a new lease of life." Some, however, cannot see how they are going to get along without negro labor, and many of them who yet look on their old slaves as foster children cannot bear the idea of parting with them to return to barbarism.

WHEATON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 14.—One of your regular readers, having been a spectator of the proceedings at the Wheaton meeting last evening, has read your report with much interest. I regretted to see the very able, clear, and, to the large gathering of the people of Wheaton, evidently convincing and satisfactory speech of the respected and esteemed President, so much curtailed, for doubtless many would have been gratified to have had such a speech in full, to keep it as a disinfectant when the noxious vapors which have recently been let loose from certain cesspools in the control of slanderers, are again set afloat.

The repeated applause which burst forth during the calm, dignified statement of the President, has not been reported. I have been at many public meetings, political and religious, and at those affecting the moral problems of society, as this Wheaton meeting's special feature it was do, and in very few indeed, even in times of public general excitement, was there such genuine, thorough, sincere, manly earnestness in support of conviction of right, and hearty condemnation of wrong,—the wrong of slandering a gentleman of such high and sterling qualities as the venerable President has been proved to possess throughout all the years which he has lived and labored with distinguished self-denial for the rescue of the College from ruin at first; its successful career since; and at this moment, even in such times as exist for money, with the fair, and, humanly speaking, the certain prospect of an early triumph in all that has reference to finances,—a victory already in the glorious principles for which it was established, and which triumph is, in fact, identified with the great man who has for years sacrificed his time and talents to that cause,—a cause next only to the Gospel itself, and immediately auxiliary thereto. What! Is an earnest man, of such deep-seated convictions as this aged hero in the moral battles of the past, when Slavery was popular as Free-Masonry now is, is such an one to be ostracised and cast out at the nod of a secret power which has got its puppets to amuse the thoughtless or unprincipled? No—assuredly not! And the hearty sympathy and irrepressible applause during his speech testified at once their love for the cause and respect for the man.

The court-room was crowded, and many were standing during the whole time. In regard to the composition of the meeting, considering the character of some of the remarks which have been circulated, it was evident that the ladies of Wheaton had not the slightest doubt as to their falsehood; for I believe they constituted at least one-third of the audience, which continued unbroken till about 10 p. m., when the meeting closed.

President Blanchard is respected even by Free-Masons; nor is he one whose prejudices blind his judgment, for he paid some of them the very highest compliment which they could covet—they were "men of their word"; although in one case that word had been given eighteen years before, it was now honorably maintained against the purposes of those who had been trying to oust him from the College! Far better, as he said, is the Mason who keeps his agreement, than an Anti-Mason who breaks it.

Wheaton College is based on anti-secretist principles; that is its distinguishing feature; not that it is a sectarian college—one may easily know the theological views of Prof. Blanchard. It is not his "principle ever to conceal and never reveal" his convictions regarding "divine truth." That, indeed, is, I believe, one of the charges against the Free-Masonry which he opposes. But enough. The attempt to foist upon your readers former private hearsay language of one of the Chairmen, inconsistent with his present support of President Blanchard, only proves the animus of the postscript, and not the facts apparent and avowed before the public.

Yours, A CONSTANT READER.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

"Wher Now Is Good Old Dan'l?"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 12.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856, a mass Republican meeting was held in Washington Park, Quincy, Ill. The Hon. A. Williams*, R. S. Banneson, and Henry Asbury were the Committee of Invitation, and sent letters to all the following parties, viz.:

*1. The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Princeton, Ill.;
2. The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Alton, Ill.;
*3. The Hon. William Kellogg, Canton, Ill.;
4. The Hon. Joseph Knox, Rock Island, Ill.;
*5. The Hon. William H. Bissell, Belleville, Ill.;
6. The Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Belleville, Ill.;
7. The Hon. Frederick Hecker, Belleville, Ill.;
*8. The Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.;
9. The Hon. William H. Herndon, Springfield, Ill.;
*10. The Hon. Richard Yates, Jacksonville, Ill.;
*11. The Hon. Francis Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.;
12. The Hon. E. Peck, Chicago, Ill.;
*13. Dr. Egan, Chicago, Ill.;
*14. Champion Vaughn, Chicago, Ill.;
15. The Hon. I. N. Arnold, Chicago, Ill.;
*16. The Hon. J. Norton, Joliet, Ill.;
17. The Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.;
*18. The Hon. James Knox, Knoxville, Ill.;
*19. The Hon. J. R. Giddings, Jefferson, O.;
20. The Hon. M. P. Sweet, Freeport, Stevenson County, Ill.;
21. Capt George Schneider, editor *Zeitung*, Chicago, Ill.;
*22. His Excellency Gov. Grimes, Burlington, Ia.;
23. The Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Waltham, Mass.;
24. The Hon. John M. Palmer, Carlinville, Ill.;
25. Col. Thomas C. Sharp, Warsaw, Ill.;
*26. Col. J. Grimshaw, Pittsfield, Ill.;
27. The Hon. C. M. Clay (sent to Ray);
*28. The Hon. Wm. H. Seward (sent to Ray);
29. Charles E. Moss, Keokuk, Ia.;
*30. The Hon. L. D. Campbell, Hamilton, O.
*31. The Hon. John P. Hale (sent to Ray);
*32. The Hon. Anson Burlingame (sent to Ray);
*33. The Hon. Henry Wilson (sent to Ray);
*34. The Hon. Charles Sumner (sent to Ray);
*35. The Hon. Samuel R. Curtis (sent to Ray);
*36. The Hon. Frank P. Blair, Sr. (sent to Ray);
*37. The Hon. Thomas Corwin, Cincinnati, O.;
38. The Hon. Alexander Kayser, St. Louis, Mo.;
*39. Dr. C. H. Ray, TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.;

Of these forty-two names, including the Committee of Invitation, twenty-four are believed to be dead. Of the remaining eighteen, all, it is believed, still remain Republicans, except four, namely: Trumbull, Koerner, Palmer, and Clay,—the first three old Democrats, the last an old Whig-Abolitionist. Perhaps, of the eighteen above not marked with a *, some may be dead, and perhaps others besides the four have gone back. But, finding this old list to-day, I have deemed it of interest enough to send it to you.

H. ASBURY.

GEN. GRANT.

His Entertainments in London.

Moncure D. Conway in Cincinnati Commercial.

LONDON, June 30.—Gen. Grant does not surrender. Jesse looks rather used up, and his voice is plaintive as he aspires to Paris, or elsewhere. Mrs. Grant has for some time been economizing her strength. But the General looks ready to go all through it again. Day before yesterday, fresh from his presentation to the Queen, went to Liverpool, was entertained at a banquet of 200, made an exhaustive speech of five sentences, was driven by the Mayor to his house, a mile or so out of town, sat conversing with half a dozen gentlemen until 3 o'clock in the morning, snatched a nap before breakfast, and lo, there he was last night dining with fifty *litterateurs* and journalists, rather brighter than I have yet seen him. This dinner last evening was given at the Grosvenor Hotel by John Russell Young, and was certainly a very pleasant occasion. The menu was artistically perfect, the juxtaposition of guests careful, and the enjoyment general. *Times* men, *Pall Mall Gazette* men, *Daily News* men, Lucy, of *Mayfair*, Yates, of the *World*, and indeed nearly all the leading journalists were present; there were also some good table-talkers not belonging to the press. Norman Lockyer, who is going to America to see the total solar eclipse of July 29, 1878, confided to me his belief that if the room we sat in were to fall, there would be next day an eclipse of journalistic orbs more complete than any recorded of other luminaries. I was somewhat surprised to find among the guests the handsome face of Monsignor Capel, considering the furious warning which the chief priest of Cork had given all good Catholics to join in no homage to Grant, he being an enemy to the Church. Monsignor Capel is understood to be the supervisor of the clerical *morale* in London, and especially intrusted with the work of watching Cardinal Manning at such places as the Metaphysical Club, and St. George Mivart at the Kensington College, to retranslate their utterances in the interests of Catholic orthodoxy; but it seems the Irish priests do not take their orders from the Monsignor who said grace, and graciously chatted last night with the ex-President who fulminated against the designs of his Church on public schools. The ex-President was especially delighted by having near him at table his Senatorial friend, Roscoe Conkling, who reached London just in time for the dinner, and came with the American Minister. Gen. Grant has not been staying at Mr. Pierrepont's for some time, but with Gen. Badeau, whose handsome house in Beaufort Gardens is florally decorated on the front. Mr. Pierrepont raised a nice point in diplomatic casuistry by declining to attend the dinner given to Gen. Grant at the Reform Club, on the ground that it is a political club. The Club invited Lord Derby, and, though the Foreign Secretary could not come, he wrote a handsome appreciation of the compliment, which public business alone prevented his accepting. This fact was laid before Mr. Pierrepont to allay his scruples, but still the Minister persisted in thinking that an Envoy should be even hypercritically cautious not to set a precedent which might result in some successor meddling in foreign domestic politics. The Reform-Club dinner was not reported in the papers, but it was unique. When Gen. Grant arrived he was taken into the reception-room by W. F. Rae, Esq., who pointed to him its chief decoration—namely, the American Declaration of Independence, handsomely framed. Beneath this were medallion portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. I do not remember in past times to have seen Grant's portrait, but the others and the Declaration have long been there. After this satisfactory reception the General met a large number of statesmen. Unfortunately Gladstone was not among them. When Gladstone gave up the leadership of the Liberal party he withdrew his name from the Reform Club, giving no better reason than that he meant to pass his time in the country when not in Parliament. But Earl Granville presided with his usual grace, and made a very felicitous speech, one that certainly deserved to be read in both countries, though the speakers were all promised that they should not be reported. Mr. Forster gave pleasant reminiscences of America. The bill of fare had on it the American colors, and the dishes had American names; the turtle was "a l'Americaine," one dish was "a la Fayette," another was "a la Washington," another "de la Republique," and finally Grant, who never quailed before, now did so on some "Cailles a la Grant." After the dinner the General, with Granville and Forster, entered profoundly into cigars and whist.

Gen. Grant informed me, in the casual conversation I had with him last evening, that he had been received with much kindness by the Queen, and that when he passed to her the telegram sent from Pennsylvania while he was at Windsor, thanking her for her reception of Grant, she read it and expressed her satisfaction. The Prince of Wales was also cordial, and Gen. Grant much enjoyed the superb banquet given him at Marlborough House. (He has had considerable conversation with the Prince, and I hear they have taken quite a liking for each other.) Gen. Grant leaves for France next week, and will pass the winter in Italy and on the Mediterranean. He will return here again. He rather inclines to return to America by way of India, Japan, and California—but that is not yet quite settled.

NORTHERN INDIANA PRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, July 15.—Yesterday the Commissioners of the Northern Indiana Prison gave Warden Mayne an invitation to resign and take with him his subordinate officers. They appointed Capt. Charles Manning, of Indianapolis, Warden, and G. Jones, of Valparaiso, Deputy. Mayne refuses to resign. The case will have to be settled through the courts.

HUMBOLDT PARK.

The Informal Dedication by the Citizens Themselves.

An Immense Crowd at the Park—The Procession and the Talking.

Addresses by Messrs. Vocke, Sundell, and Hoyne—The Latter on Puritanism.

Coroner Dietzsch Reads His Poem, and Rushes Off to an Inquest.

Yesterday Humboldt Park was dedicated by the people. The day before (Saturday) the Commissioners of the West Parks did the official opening, but Sunday the populace—the masses—took the work in hand, and such an outpouring of humanity to one particular point was never before witnessed in Chicago. A moderate estimate would place the number of people on the ground at over 20,000. They did not belong to the bummer element, but were respectable citizens of all nationalities with their wives and children, and better order could not have been preserved under any circumstances. The procession was announced to leave at 11 o'clock, but it was nearly 12:30 before a start was effected. As early as 8 o'clock the people began to gather in the vicinity of Aurora Turner Hall, on Carpenter street, near Milwaukee avenue. By 10 o'clock, in that locality, there were not less than 3,000 people, old and young, big and little. The societies began to gather from near and far, and the sounds of bands of music playing enlivened the air, while the scene was beautified by floating banners of bright and unique designs.

THE PROCESSION

did not begin to move until 12:30 p. m., though it should have started at 11 o'clock a. m. The delay was occasioned by the tardiness of some of the societies participating in the festivities. It was as imposing a procession as has paraded the streets for a long time. First came a platoon of police in charge of Lieut. Fox. Then came the Chief Marshal, Henry Greenebaum, surrounded by his staff, Messrs. J. C. Richberg, Henry Schmehl, Frank Schweinfurth, Peter Hand, and a number of others, all on horseback. This is the same staff which served at the grand peace procession at the close of the Franco-German war. Mr. Greenebaum conspicuously wore the gold medal which was presented to him at that time. Then came the Second Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Quirk, commanding, preceded by its juvenile drum corps and the Exposition Band. They were followed by the members of the Chicago Turngemeinde, Turn-Verein Vorwaerts, and Aurora Turn-Verein,—in all about 200 strong. The Turners were preceded by the Great Western Light-Guard Band. Then came the Freier Saengerbund and the Singing Society Orpheus, with flags and standards. Several carriages containing the various committees formed the end of the first division.

The second division was headed by a Division Marshal and staff, on horseback. They were followed by the various Scandinavian societies, as follows: The Dania Society, the Norwegian Society, the Svea Society, the Singing Society Freja, the Swedish Singing Society, the Scandinavian Union, and ladies in carriages. The third division was composed entirely of invited guests, city and county officials, and others, in carriages and buggies. This division was preceded by the Germania Band.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, in command of Col. Quirk, was the cause of a great deal of favorable comment and pleasurable excitement. Their soldierly bearing, excellent drum corps, in charge of Maj. Catlin, and their fine military band, all won favorable comment, and the boys were lustily cheered. The Second Regiment carried Irish as well as the National colors. The West Division Railway tried to accommodate the public, but even had they had all the vehicles on their lines running to Humboldt Park, they would not have been adequate to the immense draught that would have been made upon them. The procession arrived on the grounds at about a quarter past 1 o'clock, having marched the distance without a halt. Around the serpentine drives the scene was charming. The military and civic societies, the flags, the bands, all blended in harmony, and enliven an already very picturesque landscape.

HUMBOLDT PARK

is in its infancy. Its trees and shrubbery are young, but in point of design the eighty acres laid out will compete for beauty with any park in the country. As years roll on, improvements will be made. The lake is a pretty sheet of water, covering fourteen acres, fed by an Artesian well, whose waters are medicinal, being impregnated with iron. An artificial creek (the Grant) flows from the well to the lake, and the water is as clear as the dew-drops.

The crowd formed itself everywhere in groups. There were several refreshment-stands near the grand music-stand, and there were also turning-horses, swings, horizontal bars, and other etceteras, including boats, for the enjoyment of everybody; and everybody enjoyed them. The people were of all nations, American, Irish, German, English, Danes, and Swedes. They came on foot, on horseback, in cars, 'buses, caryalls, carriages, buggies, and any other conveyance ever used to transport humanity. There were babies in arms, and babies in perambulators, babies walking, and babies crying, and in all attitudes under the sun. The big folks nearly all had huge baskets, in which were stowed the lunches. These were enjoyed on the grass. There was plenty of beer, lemonade, and pop consumed, but no spirituous liquors. All were happy to their hearts' content. The day was hot, but a gentle, refreshing breeze made it endurable. The police, of which there was an adequate force present, under Lieut. Fox, found but little to do. True, a few "cly fakers" were hauled in, but they were caught stealing pocket-books, or attempting to. There were no fights,—nothing but order and good feeling. A great measure of the good order and success is due to the able efforts of

MESSRS. HENRY GREENEBAUM AND LOUIS SCHULTZE,

of the West Park Board, who worked without stint. The Citizens' Committee, consisting of Messrs. John Buehler, W. M. Stanley, P. T. Tiedeman, Charles Friese, Henry Suter, John C. Franks, and Charles Bluhm, also deserve well of the public for their services, which tended so much to the success of the occasion. Along Milwaukee avenue the houses, in many instances, were decorated with flags and evergreens, and at one point Platen & Co. had out a huge banner, bearing a verse in German commemorative of the occasion. The whole route of the procession exhibited a gala appearance.

After the procession had arrived on the ground, Mr. Henry Greenebaum entertained the officers of the Second Regiment, a few of his staff officers, and members of the press at Humboldt Villa, opposite the park, where Mrs. Greenebaum and her niece, Miss Lina Greenebaum, gracefully officiated.

At a little before 3 o'clock the proceedings were opened by the Second Regiment playing the "German Peace Festival March," which drew a large crowd to the music-stand. Mr. John Buehler called the assemblage to order and introduced

THE HON. WILLIAM VOCKE,

who spoke in German, in substance as follows:

The vast multitude, which has this day left the din and smoke of the city to seek refuge in the refreshing breezes and the cooling shade of this park; the thousands of upturned faces beaming with happiness; the joyous shouts; the singing and music, and all the other surroundings, give evidence that this occasion has shaped itself into a grand public festival. We have left our cabins to participate in a demonstration which shall raise our minds above the thought of self, and strengthen our hearts in the love for the public welfare. This beautiful park is to-day to be dedicated to the people of this city; the swelling green of the grass, the shady trees, the bright surface of the water, and the variegated flower-patches, afford another proud example of the untiring energy of our people. Our city, the noblest monument of human activity, boasts of a new achievement, and we can no more fitly celebrate this occasion than by recalling to our minds some phases in the wonderful changes which, within the last forty years, have raised this place from a sickening swamp to one of the most beautiful cities and one of the richest commercial emporiums in the world.

Mr. Vocke next presented a retrospective view of the sudden rise of the city and the incomparable enterprise of its inhabitants, then proceeded as follows:

The people that has in such a short space of time accomplished all these vast achievements must truly be a great and noble race, and we, as citizens of German birth, having found upon these shores kind friends and hospitable homes, should ever cherish for it the deepest love and admiration. We have a share in the greatness of the American name, and our most sacred mission is to struggle manfully, shoulder to shoulder, with our fellow-citizen of American birth in working out the destinies of this nation and in spreading the blessings of a superior civilization all over this vast Continent. The welfare of the whole people is ours; we have no special interests to pursue, no petty rivalries or jealousies to gratify. In a harmonious interchange of sentiment between the different nationalities that have collected within our borders, as well as in a true devotion to American institutions, to industry and toil, lies the enduring greatness of this people. Let, therefore, only an honest rivalry in pursuing the good of all prevail between us, that history may judge of the native citizens and of us adopted citizens.

Practical work, with self-conscious regard to the public weal, is the great secret of American development. From it alone flows true popular greatness. It drains the swamps, clears the forests, covers the prairies with golden grain, calls into being prosperous cities, sweeps the steam engines across the Continent, enlivens the oceans and rivers with rich-laden vessels, and plants the flag of human progress upon the craggiest mountain heights. It fills the stalls of the farmer and the store of the merchant; it teaches the mechanic and manufacturer to press into their service the rude forces of nature, it quenches the scholar's thirst for knowledge, and lifts the veil from the mysteries of creation. It has wrested the lightning from the sky and the sceptre from the tyrants.

I know of no truer and grander a picture of American achievements than that drawn by the master genius of German literature in the last part of his Faust, in which we find expressed the whole glorious confession of faith of this mighty, industry-loving century, that more than all previous ages respects and honors honest human efforts and practical labors. The hero who found no satisfaction in the mere pursuit of science, and was therefore led upon the dark and dangerous road of sensual lust, finally makes his peace with his Maker in devoting his life to restless work consecrated to the well-being of his race.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vocke's speech the band played a national medley potpouri, which concluded the "Marseillaise hymn," "America," and wound up with "Yankee Doodle," and was greeted with loud applause.

The next speaker introduced was

CHARLES J. SUNDELL,

who spoke in Scandinavian, in substance as follows:

Mr. Sundell commenced by referring to the fact that all public enterprises which go to make a city attractive and induce people to live there are effective sanitary measures, such as the creation of public parks, gardens, and promenades. The rulers of old, though their reign was absolute and tyrannic, took particular pains to embellish their public places and gardens. They did not do this for their own pleasure only, but to make the people look upon them with awe and veneration. With the progress of civilization and liberty, the laying-out of parks and public gardens in all countries, and especially in this, had assumed its right character. It had become a necessity, and was demanded by the inhabitants, and therefore it was the duty of the municipal authorities to establish such places. The young and rising City of Chicago had already made great strides in this direction. In whatever direction we look, we find an extended system of parks, and, considering the poor character of our soil, this could not have been accomplished without the outlay of considerable money. All these parks were for the benefit of the people at large, the poor as well as the rich. They were especially designed for the laboring population, who had assisted in making Chicago what it was. It was to dedicate one of these parks they were assembled. In doing it they should do homage to the authorities of the city for what had already been accomplished, and particular thanks were due to the Park Commissioners for their efficient services.

When Mr. Sundell had concluded his remarks, the band played a Scandinavian air entitled "Norden er et Brodelag."

THE POET.

The great form of our jolly Coroner, Emil Dietzsch, was remarked by the populace, and, as he came forward, he was greeted with loud applause. He bore his honors meekly, and recited a very excellent poem, written by himself for this festive occasion. At its conclusion, he proceeded on his weary way to sit on an inquest. Three cheers for the departing official were given, and Mr. Henry Greenebaum introduced

THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE,

who was greeted with three rousing cheers. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I think it would have been a good thing if the Coroner had waited until I got through, so that he might have sat on my remains. I came here to speak to you but a short time, and at the invitation of your Committee.

I came with pleasure to show my sympathy and approval as respects the objects to be accomplished by the dedication of the work to the people. As a municipal improvement, Humboldt Park adds another place of free resort to our city parks which, like a coronet of emeralds, adorn the municipal crown of our city. But above and beyond all that, I regard parks in cities as the conservatories of pure air, health, and beauty, promoting the culture and refinement of the people. Besides that, they afford inestimable advantages to scientific education and improvement.

For scientific considerations alone, there would be found objects of utility sufficient to compensate the city were it not even necessary to establish such places for recreation and health in the interest of the laboring classes of our people. It has been aptly remarked that the cheapest blessings which men enjoy are the greatest.

I congratulate the Park Commissioners of Humboldt Park, because at a comparatively small expense they have given such a work as this to the people, and so manifested their fidelity in the execution of this public trust—rare in these times. And it will be a matter of gratulation, as year after year comes round, to find that after a long period of unexampled corruption in public life; after a long period of high prices, paper money inflation, in an age when fraud as well as incompetence in all public offices aggravated the sufferings of panics in our commercial world; when the rule of the demagogue in all public affairs instigated under the forms of law every species of crime and conspiracy to plunder the people. We, the people of Chicago, notwithstanding the bummers of the payment nearly ruined and bankrupted the City Government by high taxes and every illegitimate means of anticipating the collection of revenue by a reckless increase of our municipal indebtedness to pay hordes of unnecessary employes exorbitant salaries, and destroy our public credit, and depreciate the value of all property by exobitant burdens, to-day should have saved while reforming our City Administration these grand free parks of the people!

I know that certain over-zealous and bigoted sectarians of religion talk at times of reform in temperance and reform in worship. They have at times threatened to enforce their peculiar views of such reforms in practice by the rigorous enforcement of State legislation. Now, my own opinion has always been that all attempts by law to force any special dogmas of creed or of moral conduct upon any class or portion of the people against their consent will, in this country, and under our form of government, always prove, as it should do, a disastrous failure, come from what quarter it will. I regard all such attempts as efforts to violate the sacred rights of conscience and overthrow those fundamental axioms of freedom—free thought and free action—upon which the whole structure of our free Republic absolutely rests, and the individual rights of every citizen is secured.

I would remind all those well-designing but over-zealous friends that too much formalism was the great vice which Christ reproved in the Pharisees 1,800 years ago. They, upon a pretext, made long prayers to rob widows' houses. And the great Apostle Paul, when preaching on Mars Hill, reproved the Athenians in the following words: "I perceive, Oh, Athenians, that in all things you are too superstitious. God, who made the world and all things that is therein,—seeing that He is Lord of the Heavens and earth,—dwelleth not in temples made with hands."

I had occasion last year, upon a centennial celebration held by one of the leading sectarian denominations, to comment on the history of our Revolution and show how all religious strifes, and the wars of sects,—the cause of so much destruction in Europe,—had been prevented on our Continent by the comprehensive forecast and wisdom of the founders of our Government. The Convention which signed the Declaration of Independence was in number only fifty-seven persons. They met as the representatives of three millions of people, or thirteen Colonies, constituting what were known as the British Possessions in North America. In an age when dissenters from the Established Church were punished in England under penal laws, when Spain still persecuted infidels from the Catholic Church, and prisoners were still sent to the Bastile in France for denying the divine right of Kings to govern the people, the American Congress was composed of men of all creeds in religion and all theories and schools with respect to politics and the science of human government. Carroll, of Carrollton, the Catholic, sat down with Stephen Hopkins, the Quaker; the Cavalier sat down with the Puritan; the Presbyterian sat down with the Episcopal High Churchman; and finally Jefferson and Franklin, unorthodox as to all sects and creeds, improved their philosophic opinions upon all.

For the first time in modern history, under any administration of government, neither creed, sect, nor school divided men in agreement and counsel, because they met for the paramount purpose of declaring the natural right of all men to absolute freedom of opinion in politics as well as religion and government. Jefferson said of toleration and freedom of speech, that "Errors may well be tolerated without danger to a State, whenever reason is left free to combat them."

The sublime mission of that Convention was not to differ upon the freedom of men to seek what reason, justice, and truth demanded, but to proclaim as self-evident truths the declaration that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This first formal proclamation of such truths ever made by a political convention engaged in organizing a scheme of government or a new State, startled the masters of the Old World, Statecraft, the Kings and despots of mankind; but it encouraged humanity, and placed above the masses of the races the standard of their human rights.

It would seem, in view of the past, at the end of a century, and in presence of all that has since followed, to be a narrow and altogether inadequate rendering of the significance to the world of that great human drama if we confined its purpose to that of a mere struggle for national independence, the adding of a new State to the great international commonwealth of States, a victory for conquest or renown, in which the prowess in arms of the old country and our British rulers were overthrown. This would be to deprive the great American Congress and their declaration of principles, and, indeed, the whole Revolution, of its most valuable and glorious significance, its result to humanity, and the changes worked to its improvement throughout the world. No. It was a great moral, intellectual, and great social movement—a revolution of ideas. It was revolution made for the enfranchisement of the human mind from the dogmas that have governed it in the past, just as our late Civil War was an irrepressible conflict of the same spirit to emancipate 4,000,000 of slaves held in bondage against the express decrees of a revolution which had not only emancipated the bodies but the souls of men. Reason and justice, and truth revolted against the old tradition of human tyranny and superstition. The genius of humanity then, awakening from the slumbers of ages, shook off the dust of antiquated institutions, and, seizing the Godlike arms of eloquence and Christianity, went forth conquering and to conquer. The revolution availed itself of a new continent in which its progenitors, like gods, should create a better world of hope and humanity, and make a new era in which the history of our race opened a fresh chapter to record the triumphs of men free, instead of the dismal repetition of the wrongs of men in slavery. Hence, since that great awakening—the birth of our nation, the opening of that great revolution—the masses of people in all countries have come to be regarded as alone the sources of all power exercised by rulers, instead of being, as they had been before regarded, the subjects of rule under some divinely appointed chief, whose only claim rested upon his truth, without regard to capacity or virtue.

Mr. Hoyne closed with an appeal for citizens to do their duty, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by loud and continued applause.

The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which the Scandinavian Singing Society sang several airs, and the exercises were over.

The people lingered in the park until dusk, and then the vast crowd gradually dispersed.

BIG HAIL.

Horses and Cattle Killed and Many Persons Injured—Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—The losses by the furious hailstorm that swept over Rodman, Green Settlement, Adams Centre, and the adjacent region, on Tuesday, foot up to $130,000. This is principally suffered by farmers, many of whom are ruined. A gentleman who was in Adams Centre during the storm describes the scene as having been terrible. The storm came from the southwest. Hail fell for thirty minutes in vast quantities. The stones were of enormous size, some of them weighing half a pound, and measuring nine inches in circumference. They covered the ground nearly a foot deep. Many persons who were caught in the storm were badly injured before they could find shelter. One man was driving a team near the village, and was so badly hurt before he could leave his wagon and crawl in under a bridge that he chanced to be crossing, that it was feared he would die. A young man named Green was hit in the head by one of the hailstones, in reaching out of his door to secure a large one that had fallen near, and was rendered unconscious. Some of the hailstones were sharp, square pieces of ice, some as large as three by four inches. Horses and cattle were killed in the fields, and growing crops, orchards, and gardens utterly ruined for miles. Washburn's Hotel, Alsop Block, and Hungerford Collegiate Institute were damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. Expensive memorial windows in the church at Adams were destroyed. Not less than 10,000 panes of glass were broken in the place. The principal losers by the storm in Adams Centre and Green Settlement are Welcome Clark, Washburn Brothers, Evan Griffith, Garrett Bruce, Martin Dearing, W. Jumay, John Smith, M. D. Bunce, George Green, Adno Green, Charles Green, Giles Parker, A. Campbell, C. Converse, Horace Green, Isaac Kellogg, A. Babcock, A. Coates.

The damage in Adams and vicinity is $60,000. After the storm it took an hour to clear the sidewalks and streets of the accumulation of hailstones. The village presented the appearance of the utmost ruin. Branches of trees filled yards and streets, dead chickens, geese, pigs, and dogs were strewn on every side, and every vestige of vegetation was destroyed. The little village of Green Settlement was almost demolished, and great suffering existed among the people. For five miles around the completeness of the ruin presents itself.

At Rodman the storm of hail lasted fifteen minutes, and was then followed by a deluging rain which lasted as long. A scene similar to that at Adams followed—ruin and desolation on every hand. The damage is $40,000 in Rodman. The storm there, although occurring simultaneously with that at Adams, seems to have been distinct from it, as it came from the southwest, while the Adams visitation was from the northwest. The principal losers at Rodman are: E. L. Simmons, A. Z. Smith, Chauncy Lawton, Martin Waite, B. F. Huestice, Elias Burton, D. LaGross, N. A. Wright, Joseph Wood, Bradley Halstead, George Isham, C. Wyman, James Brown, Laban Spink. At Adams, previous to the storm, the thermometer stood at 75 degrees above zero. It fell during the storm to 30 degrees, and fires had to be kindled. No such storm was ever before known in this part of the State.

MRS. TILTON AT HOME.

Declining to Speak Concerning the Rumored Reconciliation.

New York World.

The rumors about a general reconciliation between the parties to the Tilton-Beecher scandal seem to have the vitality which characterized that noted case in all its branches. One story has it that Mrs. Tilton took a great interest in and was of great assistance to her daughters in preparing them for the European tour upon which they started in company with their father last week—and, therefore, etc. Tilton doesn't appear as telling anybody anything on the subject, and no more does Moulton. Mr. Beecher says there can be no reconciliation. There certainly can't unless he is in it. Mrs. Tilton, who has been almost wholly lost sight of since the trial, is living at No. 228 Madison street, Brooklyn, with her mother, Mrs. Morse, who will be remembered as a witness of some asperity of temper in the days of the long trial. Mr. Ovington, at whose house she stayed during the trial, did not seem to know exactly how to reach Mrs. Tilton's abode, and the directory was not much help. Finally, however, after a ride of more than an hour, during which time he changed cars three times, a *World* reporter was put out on a corner and told to walk two blocks straight ahead and turn to the right. The locality, Madison street, near Nostrand avenue, is on the outskirts of the city. One side of the street is vacant lots. Opposite the lots, across an unpaved street, about three inches deep with red Jersey-like dust, is a row of three-story frame cottages, painted ashes of roses, with brown trimmings. Along the fronts of the modest dwellings runs an ornamented piazza. As the visitor rang the bell of No. 228 the sound of a piano touched by a practiced hand came floating through the half-closed window-shutters. In a moment the door was thrown open by the lady in person, clad in cool muslin. "Mrs. Tilton?" said the reporter, inquiringly.

"I am Mrs. Tilton," was the reply, accompanied by an invitation to walk into the tastefully but inexpensively furnished parlor. The cool room, half lighted, was a relief after the hot, glaring dust of the street, and a bird sang sweetly from his swinging-cage in the rear window. Mrs. Tilton is a trim little woman, even more plump and rosy than she appeared when she stood up in court on a notable day in the trial, demanding permission to testify. She is placid and contented in manner, and smiled when the reporter made known his business—namely, to inquire about the reports of a general reconciliation.

"I have nothing whatever to say in regard to it," said she.

"Absolutely nothing?"

"No; I have resolutely kept myself out of the newspapers, so far as I had any control over the matter, always, and I can't break that rule now. They seem to get along very well without me, and to keep this thing going. I have no connection with it except, perhaps, that I am the innocent cause. I suppose as long as people haven't anything better to talk about they will not let this matter drop."

The youngest boy, Paul, lives with his mother and grandmother. The two eldest children, as said, sailed with their father last Saturday, and will be placed at school abroad.

Married on an Order.

Gov. Creswell, of Michigan, in his Fourth of July oration, spoke as follows of his experience at Adrian in his early days: "The men of years who are here will bear me witness that the stringency of the times following the panics of 1837 and 1857 was greater than at present. Why, I well remember in those days money was so scarce that it was difficult to get 25 cents in silver to pay the postage then required on an ordinary letter. Our circulating medium consisted mainly of wildcat bank notes, individual shin-plasters, and orders on stores. All was barter and dicker. When I worked at my trade, a fellow-workman wanted to consummate an engagement made with a fair friend of the opposite sex. He called on our boss for money sufficient to pay the clerical fee usual on such occasions, but he could not get it. Our employer told him that he had not taken $10 in a month. But being a man fertile in expedients he suggested to the workman that he would give him an order for the amount of the marriage fee on a minister for whom he was soon to build a house. This was finally accepted and used, although it liked to have broken up the match, as the preacher was of the orthodox persuasion, and at first the woman protested that she never would be married by a close communion clergyman of that denomination. She relented, however, and they were duly united in matrimony, and the order paid the bill."

BIG HORN.

Rumors of Immensely-Rich Gold-Discoveries.

An Expedition from the Black Hills to Test the Truth of These Stories.

The Route from Deadwood as Far as Cantonment Reno.

A Distance of Two Hundred and Sixteen Miles Done in Ten Days.

An Encounter with Indians, which Came Near Resulting Tragically.

Character of the Country Through Which the Expedition Made Its Way.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CANTONMENT RENO Wyo. Ter., July 5.—In my last letter to THE TRIBUNE I said that reports from the Big-Horn Country were pouring into Deadwood, and were stirring the camp to its very centre. Mines containing vast fortunes of the precious metals are had and owned for the finding. They are to-day unknown; to-morrow, worth thousands. Their fortunate owners to-day are in rags, and poverty, and discouragement; to-morrow, the step is elastic, hope high, and an entire change has taken place in their circumstances. This being true, miners are, more than any other class, liable to become excited over reports of discoveries,—liable to

"STAMPEDES,"

so-called in mining districts. These suddenly and often blindly formed expeditions are called stampedes from their similarity to genuine stampedes of stock. They have many features in common. A stampede of miners may be caused by flying and palpably absurd reports. These reports need come from no reliable source; from no discoverable source at all is amply sufficient. The trouble is not taken to trace them home. They gain with each repetition, and it seems that each, as he repeats the wild tale, feels himself bound to work out some plausible theory in support of the tale,—such, for example, as the similar geologic formation of the region in question to some other known mineral district; and, if the country be an unexplored one, none can say the reports are not true; and then, too, there is at once enlisted the overmastering desire of plainsmen to expose her secrets,—to conquer her wilds. And, when these too passions in the Western man and miner are combined, not all the savages of our Western plains can stay his march.

This is a fair statement of the causes of the stampede from which this is written. Reports of discoveries of

GOLD IN THE BIG-HORN

have long been rife all over the Western country. Reliable reports of pay-discoveries there, I have not heard. To these reports was added at Deadwood the evidence of one C. R. Whetmore, who left that place for the Big-Horn in the fall of '76. His story was, in substance, as follows:

He had penetrated the country, with five companions, to a point high up, most likely in Montana, prospecting the way. After enduring incredible hardships from lack of food and severe cold, they at last, some six weeks since, found themselves upon a gulch which they at once prospected. Bed-rock was found to be from four to ten feet deep, and the gravel yielded from eighty-five cents to

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS

per pan. They were hard at work preparing for mining the same, meanwhile living exclusively on game, when they were attacked by savages, two of their number killed, and he (Whetmore) was in the fight separated from his companions, and driven down the gulch. He finally escaped, and in due time reached Deadwood, where he confided these facts, but not the exact location of the gulch, to a few friends. The story soon became generally known, and the result is, the party with whom your correspondent is was organized to proceed to the spot.

So far, all was not unlike the formation of many another party for a similar purpose, but the mystery is yet to be related. The expedition was to have left Deadwood City on Monday, June 25. The Sunday previous Discoverer (?) Whetmore left Deadwood for False Bottom for stock, and was to have returned the same evening, since which time

HE HAS NOT BEEN SEEN OR HEARD FROM

by any of the expedition, so far as known by us. Of course, as is usual, his glittering tale aroused a great excitement. Merchants closed out their stocks at wholesale; lawyers and doctors closed their offices; faro and keno dealers, bunko and three-card-monte men, became infected with the mania; and straightway "outfits" were bought, and they enlisted for the trip.

Sunday evening arrived, but no Whetmore; and then there was "hurrying to and fro, and mounting in hot haste," to search for the missing discoverer; but all inquiry and search were of no avail. The start, if made, must be made without him. Almost every inquirer had a theory in regard to his disappearance. With those eager ones who desired to go at all hazard, it was, that he had been killed in order to obtain possession of the memorandum-book in which is supposed to be a record of his experiences and discoveries, together with the location of the gulch in question. With the other, the conservative wing of the expedition, his absence meant abandonment,—meant a confession that he was an impostor and a falsifier. In favor of the first was the appearance of the man,—a quiet, modest, good-appearing young gentleman, about 30 years of age; and the further fact that, among those who had purchased "outfits" were some of his old friends, and they felt sure that he had been foully dealt with. The country from Deadwood to False Bottom was scoured in the search, with the result already stated.

In support of the theory of his abandonment was urged the fact that to none had he ever revealed the exact location of his pretended discoveries; and that, were he to conduct the expedition and fail to point out a rich gulch,

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN INSTANTLY HUNG.

My own judgment is, that he is a fraud of the first magnitude, and fear of a deserved lynching on the discovery of his imposition caused him to "jump" the country.

The morning for the start came, and there assembled at the proposed rendezvous but a tithe of those expected; and the prospects were, that the party would disintegrate, and the expedition fail utterly. But, feeling that the time had come when the fabled Yellowstone and Big-Horn country should be written down for the benefit of the readers of THE TRIBUNE as it actually is, your correspondent, togetther with Mr. Whitbeck, of the *Times*, at once set about procuring recruits, with such success that, when listed the evening of the first day out, they numbered fifty-two first-class men and 100 horses. They are mostly old prairie-men and California and Montana miners, and not a "pilgrim" in the party. Every man knows exactly what to do in case of an attack or attempt to stampede the stock, and most of them have more than once heard the savage yell in the dead hours of night, and once heard it is an ever-present memory.

THE LISTING OF THE MEN

was a matter of the most serious business. There was no joking or laughing. We were in camp on Red Water, a locality peculiarly favored by the presence of Indians. Supper over, at a signal-shot from an elevated spot in the camp, all collected, and seated themselves in a circle on the ground. The object of the meeting was stated to be the election of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Orderly Sergeant.

Albert Thorn was elected Captain; Jacob Teeter, First Lieutenant; and A. H. Hawley, Orderly Sergeant. Wagons and packs were corralled in circular form, stock secured in the centre, guards thrown out on the adjacent hills, and in quiet the night was passed. At 4 a. m. reveille was sounded, our musician using a gold pan as a drum, and picket-pins for drumsticks. At 6 we were under way,—the morning beautiful, indeed, the stock in excellent condition. Riding a few miles ahead of the slow-moving trains, the scene was exhilarating beyond anything to be experienced elsewhere than on our broad plains. The dry, sparkling air of this elevated region, coupled with the beautiful landscapes spread out before one on every hand on a scale of incomparable immensity, make these morning-rides

VERY PLEASANT.

Even the stock seem to enjoy it. Saddled, they impatiently champ the bit, eager to be skimming the plain.

The road lay over a rolling plain for the first ten miles, when we entered a more broken country, the road following the valleys. In company with Mr. Whitbeck, I climbed to the summit of one of these elevated spots; and the beauty of the landscape spread before us amply repaid us for the labor of the ascent. Away westward was the Bear-Lodge Range of mountains, standing out distinct from the main range; but far exceeding it in height was the Sun-Dance Mountain; while at our feet, 1,000 feet below, lay a valley of surpassing loveliness. The descent from where we stood was, for the first few hundred feet, perpendicular; then shelved off gradually to the bottom, which was a few hundred yards wide, and completely, and far up the shelving sides, carpeted with bright-green grass, above which were the walls of white limestone and red earth. Here and there were beautiful wooded spots; and, winding its entire length, sparkling like the glistening scales of some huge serpent, was a beautiful brook, its waters clear and swift-flowing.

This delicious spot to the naked eye was totally uninhabited, but under a powerful glass was discerned

AN INDIAN WAR-HORSE,

and near it, unconscious of our presence, were two of the copper-hued children of the prairie. I judged, from the disparity in their size, they were a man and a youth.

If, before the discovery of these, the scene was interesting, it now became ten-fold more so. We were some miles from the train, in the presence of at least two hostiles. How many more were about, we had no means of knowing; but our good rifles were at the saddle-bow, and it was the work of a few seconds to send a few ounces of lead whistling with surprising distinctness down toward them. Judging from the alacrity with which they plunged into the rocks at the crack of our rifles, I think they were intensely surprised,—the shots coming from almost directly above their heads.

We saw no others, and soon cantered away from this fascinating scene.

This evening we camped on a nameless creek, which we called Hay Creek, from the profusion of rich grass upon its banks. All this day and the two following, a distance of about sixty-five miles, was a splendid stock country. Much of the way was a rich, heavy growth of red-top grass, and well watered by several streams, all now flowing large quantities of water.

This day we passed through a portion of the Bear-Lodge Range of mountains. This district was penetrated by the Wolf-Mountain stampeders from Deadwood, and some prospecting was done. On Hell Creek were found colors

WHICH SOME THOUGHT WOULD PAY.

As this stream lay some distance from our trail, and the train stopped nowhere in its vicinity, we were unable to settle the question. The formation was limestone, and I think it improbable that pay-gravel exists here.

A four-mile drive on the morning of the 28th brought us to Beaver Creek, a fine tributary to the Belle Fourche, two miles farther on. We found the crossing of this stream very bad, and it was necessary to draw the wagons through by means of ropes attached to the tongue. Here for the first time we touch the Belle Fourche (Beautiful Fork). We enter the valley through which it flows; on each side were hills rising to various heights, from 100 to 500 feet. We followed this river-bed valley for three days, with occasional departures to avoid its labyrinthine windings. Although the repeated crossings were hard on stock, still it afforded abundance of water, which was exceedingly grateful.

About noon of this, the fifth day out, we entered the so-called

BAD LANDS,

which are not really such, for, although there is much prickly-pear and sage-brush, and many washouts, still there are many miles square of fine grass, with abundance of water, although the soil is not good, and, upon the whole, I should say it is only fit for grazing purposes.

This day, about 9 a. m., an incident occurred which promised a tragic ending. The train was drawn out perhaps a half-mile long,—your correspondent at its extreme head, followed by the packs, they by the wagons,—when suddenly there sprung from front to rear the cry,

"INDIANS!"

Ed McKay, riding ahead of the packs, dashed his huge whip in their faces, and folded them back upon the train. The teams were hurried forward, and the whole corralled. Dashing quickly backward along the train, I saw coming toward us a squad of Indians and loose stock. Before any line of resistance could be formed, the leading Indian elevated upon his rifle a white flag, and held his course straight for the centre of our train. Seeing this, and believing, whatever disregard they might have for this emblem of amity, they would not dare to fire upon a party so large as ours, I rode out to meet them. As I approached, and while several rods distant, I was greeted by a series of "How-hows;" to which I responded in the same comprehensive speech. Approaching alongside an erect and stately old fellow, he extended his hand, and we shook and "how-howed" again. Drawing from his buckskin shirt an envelope, he placed the same in my hands. Reading it, I found it was a letter from Capt. H. P. Clarke, commandant of scouts at Camp Robinson, stating that the bearer, Singing Bear, was out on a scout this side the Yellowstone, was

A GOOD INDIAN,

and should not be molested. I returned to him his letter, about which he seemed anxious, and, riding farther back, "how-howed" and shook hands with the four others, one of whom—a wrinkled and stooped old man—presented a like document, calling the bearer American Horse. Soon they were surrounded by perhaps a dozen of our men, and the question as to what should be done with them was excitedly discussed. About one-half were in favor of killing them; some others for disarming them only; and others still for respecting their credentials, and permitting them to pass unmolested. At one time it looked as though the "blood" party would triumph. One would rise in his stirrups, and tell how his relative or partner had been murdered by them, or how much stock he had lost, and cited the numerous violations by them of the rights of those under the white flag, as a justification. The scene was

ONE OF TRAGIC INTEREST,

and I watched the countenances of the Indians, who were now hemmed in. They could not have misunderstood the purport of the discussion. The angry tones, and angrier gestures, the rifles unslung, and the open pistol-holsters, told their own tale.

Suddenly, one who had been most vehement in his angry denunciations and threats advanced toward old American Horse, who stood a little apart from his companions. As he approached, the latter extended his hand, which the former, with an oath, dashed from him. He immediately wheeled his horse, and again approached alongside the Indian. Comprehending that he desired to provoke an angry demonstration from the Indians as an excuse for an attack, I pushed my horse through the line which by this time completely environed them, and extended my hand to the savage. This act had the desired effect, as none would shoot while the right hand was clasped in a friendly greeting. Cooler heads by this time had arrived upon the scene, and soon the Indians were released, and, without once looking back, they rode slowly away.

Through it all they wore their usualy stolid countenance; not the change of a feature was discernible,—only the eyes, which fairly burned, and, while the head remained immovable, these rolled from side to side, taking in the entire scene. They were all finely mounted, all armed with the best of rifles and revolvers. From the sign-talk had with them, and the letters borne by them, I gathered that American-Horse and Singing-Bear had been north in the effort to induce hostiles to come in, and had succeeded in bringing back the three young bucks accompanying them. Singing-Bear I knew had long been a good Indian, and I believe they were what they pretended to be, honestly returning to the Agency; in which case, to have shot them, under the circumstances, would have been

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

But, under similar circumstances, another party could not be saved, as the allowing them to proceed is yet a matter of constantly-expressed regret.

The entire trip the trail has been very crooked, bending here to avoid some butte or mountain; there, some impassable ravine or washout. These latter are a peculiar feature of the bad lands. Often they are very deep, the sides being perpendicular, through which, in times of floods,—often caused, even at this season, by what are termed cloud-bursts,—pour vast volumes of water.

During this, our sixth day out, the trail was unusually serpentine, at one time making a sudden turn to, and continuing for several miles in, a southeasterly direction, while our course should have been almost due west. Thinking to make a saving of travel, John Heely and Edward Florida, accompanied by your correspondent, attempted to ride straight across and intercept the train a few miles farther on. The train suddenly wheeling in an opposite direction, we were

MOMENTARILY CARRIED FARTHER APART.

About the time this discovery was made, we found ourselves at the base of a steep mountain, in a thicket or jungle where the vegetation was truly tropical in its luxuriance. Here was a spring, evidently well known to the game of the surrounding country. This spring was the focal point of innumerable trails; and following them up we jumped game—elk and deer—at almost every step. Just as we were about bagging some of this, a hasty signal for silence from one of the party brought us all together on the trail of a band of horses. Their feet were unshod, and the presence of moccasin-tracks told us at once we were on the recent trail of a different kind of buck from that we sought. Riding into an adjacent thicket, "sinches" were tightened, rifles and pistols looked to, and in silence we filed out past the springing game, and hurried forward. When the train was reached, an hour later, we found it had meanwhile ascended, by doubling teams and the use of cables, to a table-land perhaps 300 feet high. This table was perhaps five miles square in extent, and very level. On this was an old camp of the

PARTY OF MONTANA MINERS

who crossed this trail last fall, and here was a row of rifle-pits thrown up by them for protection against Indians, beside which was the grave of Charles Miller, one of the Montanians, who fell before the fire of the savages while riding ahead of his party. At the time of his burial, his comrades, by whom Miller was much esteemed, erected an inscribed stone tablet at the head of his lonely grave; but we found no trace of this. It had probably been removed by Indians. Miller's was the only grave noticed by us until we reached Pumpkin Buttes. Here, at the intersection of two travois-trails, were two fresh-made graves. No monument, or stake even, marked the spot,—a mound of fresh earth only, one on either side the main trial. Who they were, how their lives came to end in this lonely but beautifully-picturesque spot, we could of course only conjecture. Coyotes (a small prairie-wolf) had burrowed down to the very remains, exposing their winding sheet, a gray woolen blanket, the hasty manner of their burial, and the presence hard by of the half-devoured remains of three horses, led us to the belief that an Indian fight had occurred here, and the good steeds and their riders sleep where they fell.

THE PUMPKIN BUTTES

are four, in number, distinctly separate from each other, each covering at its base perhaps ten acres. They rise very steeply and abruptly from the level plain to a hight of about 400 feet. Near the summits there is a perpendicular precipice, perhaps forty feet high. The formation is sand-stone, and this summit-bluff is solid rock, presenting very much the appearance of constructed battlements. They are a conspicuous land-mark of this section, and are thirty miles by the trail from Cantonment Reno, while the distance directly across is but twelve.

The expedition was

TEN DAYS

on the way from Deadwood to Cantonment Reno, as shown below.

	Miles.
First day—Deadwood to Spearfish	15
Second—Spearfish to Red Water Creek	18
Third—Red Water to Hay Creek	22
Fourth—Hay Creek to Belle Fourche	13
Fifth—Belle Fourche, up same	25
Sixth—Belle Fourche, up same	26
Seventh—Belle Fourche to camp	12
Eighth—Camp to camp in Bad Land	30
Ninth—Camp to Pumpkin Butte	25
Tenth—Pumpkin Butte to Reno	30
Total	216

These distances are estimated, but are substantially correct. A route could undoubtedly be surveyed which, while much shorter, would also be much better. The greatest difficulty on this route at present, and which difficulty will become greater as summer advances, is the great scarcity of water, and its excessively bad character. After leaving the Belle Fourche, we found no flowing water until this place was reached. That found in the sloughs and washouts was stagnant, and so impregnated with alkali as to be nauseating and unhealthy, enfeebling both men and stock. The trail was in general good, there not being a half-dozen places on the way where a single good team could not draw a load of one ton. In the wet season this route is practically impassable, as for a number of days it lies directly in the bed of the Belle Fourche River, which, while now insignificant, at times flows a large body of water. Also the Bad Lands, traversed on the sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth days of our journey, would be all but impassable during the rainy period.

It may be said that those following us this summer must make the last ninety miles

WITHOUT WATER.

This we practically did, and it entailed no little suffering upon the party. The two last days the suffering was particularly great. Each day a party of horsemen were sent ahead to hunt water and a camping-ground. These parties your correspondent usually accompanied, and these rides under a burning sun will not be soon forgotten. The first few miles were pleasant. Men and stock then became thirsty. The effect on both was very peculiar, and scarcely to be understood. For miles the party would ride on in utter silence, when suddenly some one would break out with songs and laughter. At this the others were likely to curse. Tongues were swollen, throats and lips parched, and, when one spoke, the voice was

HUSKY AND STRANGE-SOUNDING.

This, the men now tell me, they could not help but notice, and sought to conceal it; but I only remember one single instance when the fact was commented on at the time. As the hottest part of the day came on, and the thirst increased, the horses became obstinate, and declined obedience to the rein. Some persisted in plunging straight forward along the trail; others in striking out across the country. Men became ugly, and would, I think, have gladly embraced the chance for a fight with Indians. No bush or tree was anywhere in sight to refresh one with its shadow,—only one endless succession of sun-scorched hills, bare rocks, and ravines. When water was at last reached, the beasts, forgetting, in their half-famished condition, their usual caution, would plunge in, and frequently both they and their riders would become engulfed in mud and water. And this water was

OOZE AND SLIME,

thick with pestilence and crawling things.

About several of even these sink-holes were found the tracks of unshod ponies and moccasins, showing that Indians, too, frequented them. And the necessity for this, and the rarity of game, gives a ready explanation of the remarkable freedom of the route from Indian presence.

When water was found, a waving hat or other signal conveyed the glad word along the long-drawn-out and straggling train, from front to rear, almost with the speed of electricity itself.

The last fifteen miles of the route lay along the old Bozeman road, leading from Fort Fetterman, about ninety miles southeast of Reno, to Bozeman, in Montana. That part of this trail traversed by us was directly in the bed of the Dry Fork of Powder River,

CANTONMENT RENO

being in the fork formed by the river proper and this dry fork. The barracks are very pleasantly situated on a wide, smooth bottom on the west side of the river. The river, a short distance below the cantonment, is fordable, and is also crossed by a drawbridge. This bridge is a genuine novelty; it, while being a drawbridge, is at the same time a swing-bridge, and consists of a barrel suspended just below a rope stretched from side to side. Just above the raging flood, by means of ropes from this rude cage to either shore, it is propelled by means of a pully running over the main cable back and forth. I crossed by this balloon affair from the Cantonment to our own camp, the night of July 4. I have thought since the guy ropes may have been rudely handled by those on shore. One moment I was high in the air; the next, the tub would dash upon the water below, filling the air with spray and the tub with water. After my own experience, I could not recommend this as a model to others, and think Commandant Ferris did right in causing the machine to be branded "C"—Condemned. It is said that an experience similar to my own, in the boistrous presence of a number of brother-officers, caused this act on his part.

AT THE CANTONMENT

are E Company of the Fourth Infantry, Capt. E. J. Von Herman; B Company, same regiment, T. F. Quinn, Captain commanding; I Company, same regiment, Capt. S. P. Ferris commanding; and E Company, Ninth Infantry, Capt. E. Pollak commanding. Lieut. C. Howland is Adjutant, and Lieut. O'Brien Quartermaster.

Capt. Ferris is a genial gentleman, and as thorough a gentleman as one will meet with on the Plains. The Captain is accompanied by his wife,—an estimable and refined lady, and the only one at the Cantonment. Entering the Captain's quarters, in the presence of this lady, surrounded as one there is by all the evidences of a refined Eastern home, one forgets that he is far from civilization; and, after the long ride, and just setting out on another still longer, my visit there will long be a pleasant memory. The Captain's patriotism is proven by the

FINE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

with which the glorious Fourth was ushered out. These were on a scale of magnificence which I have rarely seen equaled. An amphitheatre, with elevated seats, was arranged for spectators. The entire garrison, our own party, and a large number of friendly Indians were present. As rocket after rocket ascended high in the air, the enthusiasm of the spectators knew no bounds, and cheer after cheer rent the air; and, when a pair of beautifully-colored balloons unexpectedly shot into the upper air from some hidden quarter, the dusky-skinned children present were almost frantic with delight. They broke from their seats, and, gathering beneath them, executed a dance which, for violent lunging and twisting, I have never seen equaled. One of the balloons floated directly against the stars and stripes soaring high above our heads, careened over, and caught fire; the fragments were borne away by the Indians. Capt. F. deserves much credit for thus giving his worn soldiers this bit of recreation.

THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED.

More important than the scenes by the way, of deeper interest than the sometimes startling and even tragic occurrences of such a trip as this, is the other question, What is the country; and will it, in the future, be the home of prosperous thousands of our people? Will the flocks and herds of civilization displace the wild ones that now roam at will over this broad expanse? While the trip was a hasty one for the solution of this question, yet the very face of the country told the story plainly.

Leaving Deadwood, we passed eight miles through a semi-mountainous country,—the hills being clothed with fine and valuable timber. The hills are left at Centennial Prairie, which is a beautiful and rich valley, extending from the hills at this point along down through Spearfish and Red-Water Valleys to Red-Water Creek. This section is undoubtedly the best grain-growing district about the Hills. Cereals and vegetables, so far as planted, would have been a good crop except for grasshoppers, which are damaging them greatly. This country is watered by Spearfish and Red-Water Creeks, and is mostly taken for ranching purposes. Immense herds of horses and cattle are kept here, and it is the confident expectation of the residents that Spearfish City will be the

TERMINAL POINT OF THE RAILROAD.

Deadwood is the centre of the wealth and population, but it would be difficult and expensive to penetrate thereto with a railroad; while, by the way of Bismarck or Rapid, making Crook or Spearfish the terminal point, such a road could be cheaply constructed. Both Spearfish and Red-Water Creeks flow a fine body of good water, and the prairie adjacent is covered with a luxuriant growth of fine grass. The same character of country extends down past Beaver Creek, twelve miles west of Spearfish, and on twenty-five miles farther westward to the Belle Fourche. At the crossing of each of these streams, one or more ranches have been claimed, and hay for the Hills market is mostly cut from this region. No large sections have been taken here yet, because of Indian danger. Stock on these ranges would speedily fatten, and very little feed would be required the entire winter. It will be the work of a very short time until this country will be all taken.

Here, at the Belle Fourche, seventy miles from Deadwood, ends the really valuable land for agricultural purposes of the entire scope traversed by us. We then enter a country closely resembling Bad Lands,—being ill-watered, and much of the surface either being utterly barren, or covered with a growth of sage-brush, grease-wood, and prickly-pear. Such, I say, has in general been the character from that point to Reno. At times, strips of a few miles in extent would be crossed fresh and green with fine pasturage; but they were rare, and the lack of good water deprives it of much of its value for stock purposes. From Spearfish to Belle Fourche the grazing is excelled by but few sections in the country. At times we rode through waving red-top grass two or three feet high.

For scores of miles

IRON AND COAL INDICATIONS

were upon every hand. Beginning in the Black Hills, a valuable deposit of bituminous coal has been discovered in Pennington County, about thirty miles northwest from Deadwood. The vein has been followed a distance of seventy feet into the hill, and shows a breast of coal six by four feet. Twelve citizens of Deadwood have each taken a quarter-section of this land, and have organized themselves into companies. One is named the Cherry Coal-Mining Company,—named after Prof. Cherry, of Chicago, an interested party. The fire-clay found here is said to be of a very fine quality. A road is being constructed from this mine to Deadwood, and it is expected soon to put coal on the market there. On the Belle Fourche, coal crops out in a number of places, and at one point has been fired, and has been burning for years underground. The smoke from this internal fire at times clouds the entire horizon.

Over much of the country iron croppings are found on the surface.

We are yet fifty miles from the mountains, and leave to-morrow morning for them. Supplies of provisions may be had at this post,—bacon at $20 and flour at $13 per hundred.

Should pay-diggings be found in the Big-Horn region, there will be a stampede to that country of

UNHEARD-OF PROPORTIONS;

and I will warn those coming via Deadwood to carry water for the entire distance from Belle Fourche to Reno, or the result will be suffering and death. The expedition is now filing out toward the mountains. To-night we camp in the buffalo-country.

LYNN.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WOMAN'S POWER.

O tell me not that Woman's weak,
Inconstant, or unkind;
Though flippant writers often speak
As though Dame Nature's master-freak
Was molding Woman's mind.

Around the sufferer's lowly bed,
When palls the heart of Men,
When Science fails, and Hope is fled,
And helpless lies the dying head,
O who is constant then?

Who watches with a tireless eye
The faintly-heaving breath?
Who hovers round, forever nigh,
To catch the last, expiring sigh,
And soothes the pangs of Death?

When Disappointment sinks the soul
And round us troubles throng,
When Grief exerts its wild control,
And Sorrow's stormy billows roll,
Then, then, O who is strong?

Man sinks beneath Misfortune's blow,
And Hope forsakes his breast;
His boasted powers are all laid low,
His strength is swallowed up in wo,
When not by Woman blest.

But she can cheer his drooping heart,
And rouse his soul again;
Can bid his cankering cares depart,
And, by her smiling, artless art,
Can soothe his keenest pain.

Is Woman weak? Go ask the sword,
The weapon of the brave,
Whose look, whose tone, whose lightest word,
Though e'en but in a whisper heard,
Commands it as her slave.

Go ask Man's wild and reckless heart,
Who can its passions quell?
Who can withdraw Hate's venomed dart,
Bid Malice and Revenge depart,
And Virtue in it dwell?

If Woman's weak, then what is strong?
For all things bow to her.
To her Man's powers all belong;
For her the bard attunes his song,
Her truest worshiper.

Woman, a fearful power is thine;
The mission to thee given
Requires a strength almost Divine,
A bosom that is Virtue's shrine,
A soul allied to Heaven.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1877. S. E. MARGETTO.

HINTS FOR RESTAURANTS.

Boston Traveller.

It was a popular restaurant.

The seedy customer who had lingered for half an hour over a doughnut revel brushed the crumbs off his pantaloons with his 4x5 napkin, and approached the cashier with an abstracted air. As he handed over his dime he remarked:

"Mister, I think you and I could do a little business."

"How so?" said the cashier.

"Why, I have noticed that the folks who patronize this hashery seem to go in mostly for clam-chowder, and beef, and doughnuts. They ignore the more recherche elements of the meal, such as quail on toast and venison steak. You'd realize more profit if the public partook more extensively of the luxuries of the season, so to speak, wouldn't you?"

"I reckon," replied the check-taker.

"Have you ever noticed," continued the seedy customer, "that a man is an emulative being? He is guided and governed by public opinion rather than his own ideas."

"Exactly."

"Now do you see what I am driving at? Public opinion, influenced by hard times, says doughnuts and clam chowder. You want to educate public opinion up to the more elevated standpoint of quail on toast and venison steak."

"How are you going to do it?"

"That's just what I am coming to. That's where my inventive genius comes in. You and I put up a job on 'em. Every day about this time I come here for dinner. I look over the programme and yell out, 'Here, waiter, turtle soup, fried oysters, *pate de foi gras*, and a pint of Roederer,' and the waiter he sings out the order so the whole room full can hear. The folks that have just come in say to themselves, 'Hello, this is a kind of stylish place. It won't do to eat baked beans and codfish balls here,' and then they follow my example; more especially if the waiter does his part well, and can infuse a tone of sarcasm into his voice when passing along the order for clam chowder and hash, so as to make the cheap feeders feel their insignificance. Things would soon work around if some enterprising man would set the example."

"Well," said the cashier, "you or anybody else can order just what you like, providing you pay for it."

"I'm afraid you hardly appreciate the importance of my idea. In order to inaugurate the system it will be necessary to disregard the immediate pecuniary outlay. Now, my proposition is that I should officiate as epicurean exemplar. I will soon rouse the spirit of emulation by my apparent reckless extravagance. I will, by reveling in the delicacies which would appease the appetite of a Lucullus, stimulate others to like lavish indulgence. I shall assist the process by casting around me glances of scornful depreciation at those groveling souls who persist in partaking of humble fare. Here, now, for instance, I assume an air of lofty disdain. Do you think you could sit calmly and eat clam soup while I was looking at you—o—and devouring boned turkey?"

"No, I should probably get up and kick you," was the answer.

"Ah, but most men would take it differently. They would say, 'I guess I can afford boned turkey as well as that fellow,' and they would order all the luxuries that they could think of. It would catch 'em, I tell you. Now, to come right down to business, I ain't ambitious; I don't ask any salary. All that I want is to order what I like free gratis, and I'll set right to work and we'll bring about the biggest revolution in public opinion you ever saw. What do you say? Is it a bargain?"

"I can't see as it would exactly pay me," said the restaurant man. "I guess things have got to work around gradually."

"You don't seem to have much enterprise," sadly observed the epicurean exemplar. "What kind of a one-horse beanery is this anyhow? You may put down venison and quail in your lying programme, and banged if I believe you've got any in your old chowder mill. I'll offer my services to some first-class establishment."

A MORMON WITNESS.

Mr. George C. Bates, in a communication to the Detroit *Tribune*, gives a history of the persecution of Strang and the Beaver-Island Mormons. In the course of his narrative is the following incident: The witnesses were all Mormons, and would swear to anything for Strang, and the only mode of impeaching them was to make them testify to their belief in the divinity and prophetic power of this strange man. A witness, Mrs. McCulloch, a very sweet and accomplished lady from Baltimore, whose husband had been a surgeon in the United States army, had joined these people, and the lady was intensely interested in the defense of the prophet, priest, and king, and swore most earnestly in his behalf. Her cross-examination brought out these answers to the United States District Attorney.

After her examination in chief by Col. McReynolds, the District Attorney, taking his seat very near, said:

Question—"Mrs. McCulloch, you are an educated, accomplished lady, born in Baltimore, and reared in the very best society. Can it be that you are a Mormon?" "Yes, sir, I have that honor, sir," she said with decided color in her cheek, flashing of the eyes, and contraction of her lips over an exquisite set of teeth.

Q.—"Madam, will you please allow me to look you directly in the eye when I interrogate you,—I always like to watch a witness when I examine them?" "Yes, Mr. District-Attorney, you may stare at me if you choose. I have seen greater men and better men than you are. Go on, sir."

Q.—"Can it be possible, madam, that so accomplished a lady as you are can believe that that fellow Strang [pointing contemptuously at him] is a prophet, seer, and revelator?" "Yes, Mr. District-Attorney, I know it."

"Q.—Perhaps we do not comprehend each other, madam; what do you mean by a prophet?" "You know well enough, Mr. District Attorney, I mean one who foretells coming events, speaks in unknown tongues, one like Isaiah and the Prophets of the Old Testament."

Q.—"Ah, madam, how do you know that Strang speaks in unknown tongues and foretells coming events?" "Because I have heard him—and witnessed those events thus foretold."

Q.—Can it be possible, Mrs. McCulloch, that you are so blind as to really believe that that fellow who sits there beneath you—that Strang, is the Prophet of the Lord, the successor of Him who bore His cross among the jeers and sneers of Mount Cavalry?"

Rising in great anger with flushed cheeks and glistening eyes she shook her fist in the very face of the District Attorney and screamed out, "Yes, you impudent District Attorney, and were you not a darned old fool you would know it too!" whereupon the Mormons greeted her with cheers, and the Judge, Marshal and crowd laughed immoderately at the poor District Attorney, who for the first time seemed utterly abashed at the energy of this accomplished and beautiful Mormon termagant.

QUIPS.

Early to ryes and late to bed: the toper.

After a boy is tired out hoeing potatoes nothing seems to rest him more than to dig over a few square rods of green sward in search of bait.—*Rome Sentinel.*

It is observed by the Boston *Post* that "the girls who bet on the races are winsome creatures." It has hitherto been supposed that they were rather lose characters.—*Graphic.*

Now that the railroad is being pushed, and green cucumbers are fast approaching, the Dakota City *Mail* predicts a doubling up of population.

The angels now beckon gently to the boy they love, and the ripe side of the cherry hangs temptingly before him, just within his reach. Gone to meet the girl that jumped the rope one hundred times.—*Erie Dispatch.*

A definition of the meaning of the word "suspicion" was given the other evening in a Parisian drawing-room. "It is a sentiment," said the speaker, "which incites us to search for something which we do not wish to find."

Owing to the strict neutrality which is to be maintained by Italy during the war, the Italian peanut-venders, at the recent meeting of their Board of Trade, concluded not to advance the price of the wares, but will sell as heretofore for "fiv acenta a pintee, Signor!"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Just before dying, a fashionable young man asked to be buried in his best suit, including one of those elaborate collars. His request was complied with, but the sexton said, "Blame if he was going to dig a grave fourteen feet long unless he was paid double price for it."—*Norristown Herald.*

Historians are disputing over the question whether Queen Elizabeth knew anything about household duties. In evidence that she did, it may be adduced that when asked how she thought England's goose should be cooked, she promptly replied, "Mary, Stew-it."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A physician was called to visit a lady in Chelsea, Mass. After continuing his calls for some weeks, she expressed her fears that it would be inconvenient for him to come so far on her account. "O, Madam," replied the doctor, innocently, "I have another patient in the neighborhood, and thus I can kill two birds with one stone!"

In attempting to carve a fowl one day a gentleman found considerable difficulty in separating its joints, and exclaimed against the man who had sold him an old hen for a young chicken. "My dear," said the enraged man's wife, "don't talk so much about the aged and respectable Mr. B.; he planted the first hill of corn that was planted in our town." "I know that," said the husband, "and I believe this hen scratched it up."

NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS.

Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.

At the theatre last evening, in order to give general eclat to the scene in which Buffalo Bill scalps Yellow-Hand, it was determined to enact it on horseback. Accordingly in the afternoon two very gentle horses were brought on to the stage from Mooney's livery-stable, and trained to familiarize themselves with the explosion of firearms. In an hour they became so accustomed to it that pistol-shots could be fired in rapid succession under their very noses without giving them the slightest concern. When the curtain rose for the grand equestrian scene, Buffalo Bill, mounted on a snow-white charger, galloped across the stage. A moment later Capt. Jack (as Yellow-Hand) trotted out from the wings, and then the trouble was begun. Bill raised his Henry rifle and began firing, while Jack pulled his revolver, firing one shot in doing so. He fell heavily to the stage, with his foot clinging for a moment to the stirrup. The horse, relieved of its rider, rushed about wildly, confused by the sudden fall and continued firing, and at one time ran towards the footlights and seemed about to jump into the auditorium. Capt. Jack rose to his feet and limped off the stage, but a moment after made his appearance again in a hand-to-hand encounter with Buffalo Bill. He stood upon one leg with blood streaming down the other, and seemed to be in great pain, all of which was considered by most of the audience to be only a part of the performance. At the sight of the blood, Miss Granville, who was in a box on the right, fainted. The curtain fell abruptly, and all the actors rushed on the stage to see what was the matter. They found Jack hardly able to rise, and bleeding from the groin. He was taken to the dressing-room, and physicians were immediately summoned. When his leggings were removed, an ugly wound was found in the left groin, from which the blood was flowing so copiously that the physicians were apprehensive that an artery was severed. The wound was caused by the premature explosion of Jack's revolver, the weapon having been discharged as he was pulling it from the sheath.

A MECHANICAL HORSE.

Geneva Continent.

An ingenious gentleman of Berlin, Herr Frederich Netzsch, has invented a horse. The animal is made of iron, and the motive power, instead of being its own legs, is derived from the legs of the rider. The iron horse, as the Berlin papers call him, showed off his paces the other day in the garden of Hagen's Summer Theatre, in the presence of the leading mechanicians and journalists of the German Capital. The concern is described as consisting of a couple of wheels, two metres high; between these "finds itself" the horse, upon which mounts the rider. The latter moves his legs "after the English fashion of riding" (this means, we presume, that he rises and falls in his saddle), and the thing goes along as fast as a quick trotting horse. The road makes no difference,—it is all the same whether the machine goes gently over the stones or moves swiftly on the hard high road,—and the facility with which the strange steed turned round corners excited the admiration of all beholders. Herr Netzsch believes that his invention will be of great use to porters and others for the carrying of light loads, and he has confident hopes that it will be highly appreciated by the numerous classes who are fond of saddle exercise but are destitute of the wherewithal to buy and maintain horses of flesh and blood; he contemplates, too, its application to the drawing of cabs and other carriages. It is even conceivable that in this invention we have the charger of the future. An animal that does not eat and cannot die would be of inestimable value in warfare. There are one or two rather significant omissions in the description from which we quote. We are not told how a man of flesh and blood is expected to support the fatigue of moving, by rising in his stirrups, a creature of iron, or if it be possible to keep it going in any place less flat than Berlin, a city which, as everyboby knows, is as level as a billiard-board.

A HALLUCINATION.

Curran, the Irish barrister, with his gay companions, was in the habit of spending a day in the Dalkey Islands, and indulged in the frolic of electing a "King of Dalkey and the adjacent islands!" A gentleman of middle station in life, a genial, whole-souled, and convivial man, was elected to fill the throne. He entered into the joke and enjoyed the pastime. A journal was kept called the Dalkey *Gazette*, in which all public proceedings were recorded, and which was a source of constant amusement to its supporters. But at length the mock pageantry, the affected loyalty, and assumed homage began to tell upon and excite the imagination of "King John," as he was styled. Fiction became reality, and he fancied himself "every inch a King." His family and friends, in dismay and grief, saw the delusion assume such a hold upon him that nothing could shake it. He spoke on no other subject save his Kingdom and its government, and delighted to dwell on the various projects he had formed for the benefit of his people. He never could divest himself of his regal pomp, and exacted the utmost deference to his royal authority. When his last hours drew nigh no returning gleams of reason broke upon his mind; to the moment of death he believed himself a King, and all his cares and anxieties were for his subjects. He spoke in high terms of the officers of his mimic court, recommending the care of his kingdom to them until his successor was chosen, and demeaned himself with a dignified calmness well becoming the last hours of a puissant monarch. When he came to relinquish his crown, he said, with tears: "I leave it in my people, whom I have so loved." His feelings were gratified, up to his death, by thinking of the good of his fellow-creatures, which seemed, in his madness, as in his saner life, to be a prominent feature of his disposition.

The Credit Business.

Detroit Free Press.

After having inspected a pile of calico in one of the Woodward avenue stores yesterday, a somewhat rusty-looking man blandly remarked to the clerk before him:

"Credit must be given me——"

"No, sir—we don't trust," was the reply.

"I was going to remark that credit must be given me for——"

"We couldn't do it, sir. The rule applies to every one."

"Couldn't do what?" asked the man.

"Couldn,t give you credit."

"You are very uncivil, sir, very, but yet I will say before I go out of here that credit must be given me for being honest and impartial, when I say that I never saw three hitching-posts look nicer than them out there. That's all, sir, and I wish I hadn't said that much."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,800—14-ROOM, 2-STORY, FRAMED dwelling, and lot 22x190, east front on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
$3,600, 9-room framed dwelling, barn, and lot 27x190, east front on Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.
$6,800, 14-room, framed, brick, basement dwelling, lot 48x118, northeast corner of Green and Monroe-sts.
$2,500, store and dwelling, and lot 20x100, east front on Jefferson, between Adams and Jackson-sts.
$3,000, 2-story dwelling and lot 20x165, on Adams-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines-sts.
$2,100, nice 7-room cottage, lot 25x125, No. 42 Winchester-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.; $900 down, balance easy.
$4,500, large dwelling and lot 25x165, on Adams-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MILWAUKEE BRICK residence, with spacious grounds, corner Drexel-boulevard and Forty-seventh-st., on favorable terms. Inquire at 18 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—SPLENDID HOUSE and lot on 100-foot street. A great bargain. Cottage and lot, $1,000; 1¼-story, brick basement; lot 50x165; half price. We can suit anybody that wants to buy houses or lots—with panic prices or less. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE SAFEST BANK TO put your money in is Lagrange property at present prices; the bank will not break. Will sell lots $100 and upward. Small cash payment, balance to suit. Some nice houses will soon be finished and for sale low; 20 per cent cash, balance your own terms. A nice house to rent. F. D. COSSITT, or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS:
188 acres in McHenry County, Ill.
143 acres in Lake County; well improved.
100 acres on State Line.
100 acres 20 miles from Chicago.
100 acres choice well improved in Lucas County, Ia.
1,400-acre farm in Missouri.
H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—$35 PER ACRE, A FINE IMPROVED farm of 168 acres, three miles from Woodstock, in McHenry County, Ill. This is one of the best farms in Illinois.
$30 per acre, an elegant stock-farm, 640 acres, 55 miles northwest of Chicago, in McHenry County, Ill., four miles southeast of Union, on Northwestern Railroad. This is a fine first-class farm.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2 PER ACRE—500 ACRES OF GOOD land, free and clear, in three miles of Grand Rapids, Mich.; this land is high and dry; good timber. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM IN ROCK COUNTY, Wisconsin: 250 acres, $22 per acre; $1,000 down; good improvements. L. O. TOMLINSON, Room 39, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN THE State, sixty miles from Chicago, 800 acres; will take one-half value in clear city property. Address P 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK-FARM, WELL IMPROVED, 600 acres, fifty miles northwest of Chicago; $27 per acre. FANRINGTON & HACKNEY, 105 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms in a private family to rent with good board; $4.50 and $5 per week.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—$1.50 per day. Rooms, 50 cents; meals, 40 cents; per week, $5 to $7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING HORSE AND phaeton which they would like to have good care taken of for their use, can do so by addressing E H P, P. O. Box 94, Highland Park, Ill.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise. Liberal advances and free insurance. Safety vaults for valuable goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL KINDS, TO BE closed at half the lowest price; now is your chance to buy cheap; all warranted; money loaned on machines. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WEATHER TO-MORROW AS STATed. "Comparatively" happy as to Complications, likewise. YOUR FRIEND.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK AT Kersten's Cafe, 144 East Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 LABORERS, $1.25 PER DAY, FREE fare; 30 track-layers for Illinois, $1.40 per day; 50 coal-miners and farm-hands. J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three to travel in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; $65 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid to acceptable men. All applicants answered if stamp is inclosed. Queen City Glass and Lamp Works, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN TO travel in Illinois and Missouri; one having some trade preferred; must come well recommended and willing to work on small salary. Address, with references, JNO. R. SMITH & CO., Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, chromos and notions. Best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. 252 SOUTH Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL immediately. 98 Ashland-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE; BETWEEN 3 and 7 months old; good references required. Apply at 340 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE AT 402 NORTH LA Salle-st., northwest corner Elm.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for private families and hotels at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st., corner Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL TO ASSIST IN store and dining-room, at Temperance Coffee House, 95 West Madison-st. German preferred.

WANTED—50 LADY CANVASSERS IN THIS city, and from 5 to 20 in every city in the Union; outfit free. Address U. S. Manufac'g Co., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE BY AN Eastern man of experience, with a desire of becoming a partner. Has first-class references. Address F 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A YOUNG man (German): understands French and German cooking; is an excellent baker and confectioner; best New York references; wages, $60 per month. Address F. BENDER, 618 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL—IS willing to do second work, or dining-room. Apply at 115 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs, rooms to the left.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady would like to do the washing of a few private families living on the South Side, at her own home, at 75 cents per dozen. Fluting and polishing. Address 1077 South State-st., near Twenty-third-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCH TEACHER—A lady from Paris desires a situation as teacher in a young ladies' seminary. Can give the highest references. Address S 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—700 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick; furnace, gas-fixtures, screens, barn, etc. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW brick house, 517 Western-av.; modern improvements. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MARBLE-FRONT house, 213 Ashland-av. Inquire at 211 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 150 AND 152 Fifth-av.; second floor 154 Fifth-av.; third and fourth floors 150, 152 and 154 Fifth-av., light on three sides. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, 50x90 feet, on southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts. Entire or in part. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, DWELLINGS, OFFICES, AND sleeping rooms in various parts of the city; also a nice 8-room cottage in Irving Park on the Northwestern Railroad, by J. M. MARSHALL, Room 10, 97 South Clark-st., Real Estate and House Renting Broker.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, chattel-mortgages, and other good collaterals. Private Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, jewelry, machinery, warehouse receipts; any good collaterals. 198 Washington, Room 23.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, AND OTHER SUMS in hand to loan. Mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

7 PER CENT FUNDS TO LOAN ON BUSINESS property. See our advertisement on first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-market, known as one of the best in the city, on corner of Carroll-av. and Wood-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING COFFEE-HOUSE in a good location. Address for further particulars P 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, CENTRALLY LOCATED; one of the finest in the city, with all the modern appliances for the preparation of prescriptions and compounding; has an excellent business and will be sold low for cash. Address J. M. WATSON, care Carrier No. 21.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY AND ladies' furnishing store, now doing a large and profitable business, in one of the most enterprising towns in Illinois, and less than 50 miles from Chicago; owing to poor health, the proprietor wishes to retire. Inquire of GAGE BROS. & CO., Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

$1,500 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF grocery and hardware store netting the same per annum. For particulars address BOWEN BROS., Cazenovia, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN HAS $1,000 WHICH HE IS DEsirous of investing in some good house, with position in same; unquestioned reference as to character and ability; all communications strictly confidential. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Advice free; no fee unless successful; 13 years' experience. All correspondence strictly confidential.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S cast off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 21 PARK Row, New York, Rooms 46 and 47. All business confidential.

BED-BUGS, COCKROACHES, AND MOTHS EXterminated by contract. (Warranted.) Houses examined free. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 East Washington.

GRAND OPENING—ON TUESDAY, JULY 17, AS I shall open my new wine, lager beer, and billiard saloon at 147 East Monroe-st., between Clark and LaSalle, I expect my friends to give me a call. A superb lunch will be served all day. A. BERTON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ANY KIND OF household goods: One Knabe grand piano (original price, $1,400) for $400 cash or time.
For rent for a period of six months to a good party, one elegant Chickering parlor square piano. The elegant walnut bar fixtures formerly belonging to Mr. James McGarry, corner Monroe and Clark-sts., for cash or time. The elegant bar counter formerly of the Toledo, in parts of 22 feet or in whole, for cash or time. Also the handsomest and largest gas-chandelier in the West, formerly of the Toledo, costing $500, cash or time. Also one or two sections of barber lap-cases, 72 drawers each. Also three Brunswick billiard-tables, latest style, very cheap, cash or time. Inquire at I. GOLDSTEIN'S, 561 and 563 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—
1,600 acre stock farm in Grundy County, Illinois, 3 miles from Gardner, on Chicago & Alton R. R., 60 miles from Chicago, and is one of the finest farms in the State. Want clear city property for equity.
80-acre farm, well improved, adjoining the Town of Earlville, Delaware County, Ia., with stock, etc., for a good house and lot in Chicago, worth $4,000. This is an elegant small farm; no better in Iowa.
Hotel, cost $16,000 to build two years ago, lot 200x200, free and clear, for good clear farm, well improved, in any good State.
An elegant large brick and framed dwelling, lot 72x116, good barn, rents for $1,400 now. Want a good farm or small hotel in country town, clear.
T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand piano warranted five years; price $125 to $250. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

$50—$75—$100—ORGANS, WITH ALL LATEST improvements; unrivaled for sweetness, power, and durability. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

$150—$175—$200—ELEGANT PIANOS—GUARanteed to give entire satisfaction. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING, A SMALL RED cow. Please leave information of her whereabouts at office of Brink's Express Company, and receive pay for trouble.

LOST—YESTERDAY, CORAL BREASTPIN BEtween Erie-st. and Eldridge-court or on Indiana-av. car from Eldridge-court to Eighteenth-st. Leave at 40 Clark-st. or 120 North State-st.

LOST—$35 REWARD—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a pocketbook containing notes and other papers good for no one else, and about $22 in money; the above reward will be paid to any returning it to 211 North-av.

STRAYED FROM PASTURE—A DARK BROWN, nearly black, well-made and good style horse, about 16 hands high, scar on one hip, and no shoes on. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering the horse to S. A. TOLMAN, 31 Lake-st.

TAKEN UP—SATURDAY, A COW. APPLY REAR of 13 Hubbard-st., between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts. W. MURPHY.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. Cheap Book House, corner Madison and

The Tribune.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union-Square Company. "Les Danicheffs." Messrs. Thorne, O'Neil, Stoddart, etc.; Mesdames Fanny Morant, Sara Jewett, Katharine Rogers, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Novelty, farce, and pantomime. Messrs. Pat Rooney, E. M. Hall, Maffitt, etc.; Mesdames Larkelle, Adah Richmond, etc.

Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Summer-Night Festival by the Thomas Orchestra.

Base-Ball Park.

State and Twenty-third streets. Championship game between the Bostons and Chicagos at 3:45 p. m.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active Saturday, and irregular, wheat being weak. Mess pork closed 2½c per brl lower, at $13.62½@13.65 for August and $13.72½@13.75 for September. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.15@9.17½ for August and $9.22½@9.25 for September. Meats were easy, at 5c per lb for loose shoulders and 7¼c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active, at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was steady. Wheat closed 2½c lower, at $1.40 for July and $1.18 for August. Corn closed easier, at 40c cash and 48c for August. Oats closed easier, at 31¼c for July and 28¾c for August. Rye was firm, at 64c cash and 62c for July. Barley was quiet, at 85c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were active and advanced 5@10c, with sales at $5.10@5.30. Cattle were in good demand, and were firm at $3.00@6.50 for common to choice. Sheep were firmer at $3.00@5.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $105.25 in greenbacks at the close.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled steady at 94⅞ cents on the dollar.

A brother of old JOHN BROWN died at Reedsburg, Wis., yesterday, at the age of 70.

"The Relation of Heat to Holiness" was the very appropriate topic chosen yesterday by one of our Methodist preachers. Needless to remark the conclusion reached. Everybody knows how it is in the middle of July.

With the close of to-day expires the time allotted by the Syndicate for receiving subscriptions at par in America for the 4 per cents. Already about $43,000,000 have been taken, and it is expected the amount will reach $50,000,000.

A general suspension of operations is anticipated in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, the operating companies having, it is said, determined upon closing all the mines very soon in order to restrict the coal supply. Thousands of miners will be thrown out of employment, and the outlook is gloomy for the preservation of peace and order in the districts where the mining population is preponderant.

The fertile valleys of Chilo and Tumbaco, in Ecuador, have been devastated by a terrible volcanic eruption, followed by a flood which lapped up what the volcano left. The eruption occurred on the morning of the 26th of June, and the City of Latacunga was almost swept out of existence, many lives being lost by the sudden inundation. A curious feature of the affair was the transportation of ashes to a point 600 miles from the volcano.

The Irish Catholic and National Societies of Montreal yesterday passed resolutions condemning the murder of HACKETT on the 12th, and earnestly appealing to their co-religionists to abstain from any acts calculated to disturb the peace or offend the Orangemen on the occasion of the funeral to-day. Thousands of Irish Protestants from the surrounding country will be present and join the funeral procession, and, unless the injunction of the Catholic Societies is rigidly observed, there is reason to fear a serious collision.

The Bonapartists and Legitimists are wrangling about the distribution of Government support among the candidates of the two factions at the coming election. The former claim to have arranged to have 250 Deputies ground out by the machine, and the other fellows demand a more equal division. Dissension is said to be increasing daily, M. DE FRANCHIEU, one of the most prominent among the Legitimist Senators, having lately written a letter declaring that all the loyalists and sincere Catholics prefer even the Republic to the Empire.

News from the contending forces in Bulgaria and Asia Minor continues to be an exceedingly scarce commodity. The Russian movements are evidently progressing slowly and with caution south of the Danube, as the single pontoon bridge at Simnitza, with its liability to get out of order, still remains the only means of forwarding supplies to the army operating between Rustchuk and Shumla. From this fact it is argued, and with obvious correctness, that it has been impossible thus far to accumulate at Sistova the material necessary to prepare for a general advance; and until the Russian facilities for moving forward supplies are at least doubled, it will be difficult to provide for any increase of the force south of the Danube, or to begin operations on an extensive scale.

The later advices from Gen. HOWARD's expedition against Chief JOSEPH and his band of hostile Indians indicate that at last a decided advantage has been gained. Though the opposing forces were small, some 300 or 400 on each side, the conflict was long, determined, and strategic. Gen. HOWARD reports that the Indian warriors were finally forced to abandon their ground, and left a large amount of plunder at their deserted camp. Gen. McDOWELL's aide-de-camp, who was with HOWARD in the battle, confirms all that the latter claims, and Gen. McDOWELL says that his aide's judgment is good and entitled to credence. Of course, this is not the last of the Nez Perces and their depredations; even in flight they will take refuge in the rocky places, where they can evade capture for a long time. But the blow that has been struck seems to have been so severe that they will not return to the murderous raids in which they have heretofore indulged themselves, to the terrorism of the whole population of the Territory. Gen. McDOWELL thinks that it will not now be necessary to call for the volunteers authorized by the President; and, if the regulars under Gen. HOWARD follow up their advantage energetically, the last of the Indian massacres has probably been reported from that region.

The hardships and perils of a journey to the Black Hills amount almost to luxurious ease compared with the trip to the farther Eldorado, the Big Horn region, described in a letter from Cantonment Reno which we print this morning. Reports of rich gold discoveries in the new country have produced an intense excitement in Deadwood, from which large parties have set out in the expectation of finding a fortune for their pains; but as yet nothing is reliably known that should induce a general rush for the Big Horn country. The long distance, scarcity of water, and the great danger of an attack from the hostile Indians along the route, not to speak of the uncertainty of finding gold in quantities sufficient to pay for the trouble and hazard, will be likely to discourage any but the most adventurous from exploring the new gold regions until more definite information of their richness is at hand.

Yesterday's dedication of Humboldt Park by the people who saw fit to attend and testify their great gratification at the opening of the new and beautiful resort was in no sense an official affair, and scarcely fits the title which Dr. RYDER gives to it in his sermon,—"Land Speculation and Sabbath Desecration." The official dedication occurred on Saturday, and the demonstration yesterday seems to have been gotten up and participated in by a very large and respectable class of citizens who differ honestly with Dr. RYDER and his more orthodox brethren in reference to the question of Sunday observance, and who were very far from meditating any "needless assault upon the convictions of the Christian public," or any "unnecessary violation of the sanctities of the day." According to the reports of the proceedings, the 20,000 people who took part in the so-called popular dedication conducted themselves in an orderly, decorous manner, and the occasion was by no means the "public carousal" that Dr. RYDER took for granted it would be.

The New York *Nation* is still distressed concerning the honesty of the West, and racked and tortured lest the Republican party may not do several things. It says: "We regard the Administration as fully committed, for instance, to the doctrine of the payment of the Government bonds in gold and to the early resumption of specie payments. Shall we deal honestly with the nation's creditors? Shall we continue the preparatory work of resumption?" The *Nation* is utterly unable to show that the Administration is "fully" committed, or half or quarter committed, to the payment of the bonds in *gold*. No such promise has ever been given, either by Congress or the Republican party or any party. All of the bonds not payable in "lawful money" are expressly made payable in *coin*. The *Nation* very well knows that coin means silver or gold at the option of the Government. The contract says "coin," and does not say gold in any case. Why does the *Nation* state falsehoods in this regard? Does it suppose the people of the West are so ignorant or stupid that they are not aware of the facts, and may be imposed upon by boldly-asseverated untruths? The Resumption act declares that the greenbacks shall be redeemed in "coin," which gives the Government the right to redeem them in silver. But the *Nation* turns up its eyes in horror at the bare thought of such a thing. If they are to be redeemed in the "dollar of the daddies," it would not be anxious for resumption to begin. The *Nation* wants to know, you know, whether "we shall deal honestly with the nation's creditors." The whole mass of the people are the nation's creditors as regards the greenbacks, and they don't ask the Government to redeem them in gold. The millions of greenback-holders are perfectly willing to receive silver dollars for their notes whenever they desire coin for them. That was the original understanding with the Government—that the greenbacks, when redeemed, were to be redeemed in coin, *i. e.*, silver or gold, at the option of the Government. As to the other creditors of the nation, the same "coin" was made for them, and the sort of specie that is good enough for greenback-holders is equally good enough for bondholders. But the *Nation* intends more than it says. The "nation's creditors" which it has in its mind's eye include the Eastern creditor class who have loaned cheap, inflated, depreciated paper currency to the people of the West, and what the *Nation* wants is that the West shall repay them in appreciated, scarce, dear gold, whose purchasing power is now twice as great as the cheap stuff that was loaned at high interest to the business men of the West. That is the milk in the *Nation's* cocoanut. It fears that the West cannot be cajoled or bulldozed into doing so gratuitous and absurd a thing. "*Hinc illæ lacrimæ.*"

MR. MOODY AND MRS. LIVERMORE.

The extraordinary position which Mr. MOODY has assumed with reference to the operations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts is only another evidence that a man may be very good and exemplary and yet not possess the wisdom of the serpent nor the harmlessness of the dove. His position may be briefly stated. The Boston *Advertiser* having printed a statement that Mr. MOODY desired the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to change its name to the Woman's Evangelical Temperance Union, and upon being asked for a reason, replied that they should get rid of their Unitarian and Universalist members, and in the course of the conversation volunteered the statement that the President, Mrs. LIVERMORE, was not a Christian. In reply to these assertions, Mrs. MOODY published a card containing a flat denial. Mrs. L. B. BARRETT, the Secretary of the Union, thereupon published the details of an interview between Miss FRANCES WILLARD and herself, in which the former, professedly at Mr. MOODY's instigation, demanded the change of name for the reason set forth in the Boston *Advertiser's* statement; and of an interview between Mr. MOODY and herself and another lady, in which they sought to convince him that Mrs. LIVERMORE was a Christian, to which the evangelist replied, "If Mrs. LIVERMORE is a Christian, why don't she come out and join the church?" The last document in the case is a card from Mr. MOODY himself, in which he denies making the statement as to Mrs. LIVERMORE's lack of Christianity. He, however, expresses his inability to co-operate with the Union or with any society that does not believe in regeneration, justification by faith, and atonement, which in his judgment constitute the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and are alone efficacious in reforming the drunkard. Mr. MOODY's statement is ingenious, but it does not relieve him from the original accusation. There is but one inference that can be drawn from it, namely, that Mrs. LIVERMORE and the other ladies of the Union are not Christians, and not being Christians they cannot reform the drunkard. The force of cant can hardly go further than this.

Apart from the stigma which Mr. MOODY casts upon Unitarians, Universalists, and others outside of the evangelical denominations, as not being Christians, which of itself is an instance of bigotry we had not supposed Mr. MOODY capable of showing, he has sought to strike a blow at the efforts of the benevolent women of this Union to reform drunkards. According to his theory, the drunkard can only be reformed by those who believe in the three evangelical doctrines of regeneration, justification by faith, and the atonement, and that the drunkard himself can never stop drinking until he accepts these three fundamentals. If, therefore, Mr. MOODY could have his way, he would drive out of the field of temperance labor all Unitarians, Universalists, and others who do not agree with him, and he would limit his own labor to a very narrow field. There are Unitarian drunkards, Universalist drunkards, Catholic drunkards, Jewish drunkards, drunkards of every description who possess certain forms of belief, amounting to convictions, that do not square with Mr. MOODY's beliefs. There are large numbers who have no belief at all. None of these will surrender their early convictions, none of them will accept Mr. MOODY's doctrines, hence, according to Mr. MOODY's own theory, their reform is impossible. If he can run across an evangelical drunkard, he may save him, perhaps, but the drunkard who will not mount Mr. MOODY's theological platform must be given over to his cups as a hopeless case. Only evangelical reformers must be employed and only evangelical drunkards can be harvested. The drunkard cries from the gutter for help, and Mr. MOODY offers him regeneration, justification by faith, and atonement. He cries for bread and receives a stone. What he wants is sympathy, kindness, humane treatment, watchfulness, appeal to his reason and his sense of manly honor, moral suasion, force of example and the rousing of his better nature, help for himself and his family. It is the good Samaritan, not the Levite, who can help him. It is fundamental humanity, not fundamental doctrine, that will lift him out of his gutter and set him on his feet. If there be any manliness left in him, warm humanity will save him quicker than dry doctrine. If there be none, then he is past help from either source, and must die the death of the beast. As a matter of taste, sympathy, and courtesy, Mr. MOODY's position is shocking. As a matter of fact, the facts are all against him. The labors of Father MATHEW and scores of others in the past, and of FRANCIS MURPHY and others in the present, in whose systems no hint of doctrine ever entered, bear testimony with their wonderful success to the absurdity of Mr. MOODY's theory. He is hurting himself, hurting the cause of temperance, and hurting the cause of religion, by his narrowness of view, and he can accomplish nothing of importance for the cause of temperance by attacking such a gigantic evil with only one wing of the army when it needs the earnest, persistent, zealous efforts of the combined friends of temperance to overcome it.

BAKER'S PLAN OF DEFENSE.

One of the important books called into existence by the war in Europe is Col. JAMES BAKER's "Turkey." The author has lived three years in the country, and has traveled more than a thousand miles through Bulgaria and Roumelia, besides many hundreds of miles along the coast in boat and steamer. He has some acquaintance with the character of the natives, and in his own work as a farmer has had occasion to learn their disposition towards the Government at Constantinople. He has studied the history of the Turkish, Slavic, and Greek races to some purpose, and understands the antipathies that exist among them, as well as their special grievances and the causes of their discontent. It is as a military man, however, that his views are valuable. Having served many years in the British army, and pursued the study of his profession with intelligent zeal, he has learned to judge the means of defense that a country may possess in conformation or resources for the subsistence of an army. His predictions are worth more than those of any unprofessional observer, from the nature of the case. They are, moreover, of some particular interest now, inasmuch as the campaign thus far has proceeded exactly as he said it would last January. He reckoned then that Russia would bring about 400,000 men into the campaign in Europe; that 100,000 of these would be held in reserve, and 100,000 more be employed in masking fortresses, leaving 200,000 men—or, say, three armies of 70,000 each—to advance into Turkey. "The plan of attack," he wrote in January, "can only be assumed; but looking at the line of the Balkan as a long fortress, it is possible that the first Russian army might unite with the Servians and advance by Sofia, the second army by Rustchuk and Tirnova, and the third by the Dobrudja, Varna, and Shumla." It will be observed that this is exactly what has happened, except that no army has yet come by way of Sofia; this, however, is a contingency not remote. Rumors of an army coming from that direction are frequent. By way of Sofia, it may be remarked, there is an uninterrupted road, along the water-courses, to Constantinople, the natural watershed of European Turkey being in this vicinity. The co-operation of the Servians cannot now be hoped for; Col. BAKER did not, of course, foresee that they would be neutralized through the influence of Austria. It is probable, however, that a Russian army will march without the Servians by the route indicated. Writing in January, Col. BAKER said: "We may pass over the line of the Danube, as the forces of the Russians are so superior in number to those of the Turks that it would be impossible for the latter to prevent a passage. It is true that the Turks have numerous gunboats on the Danube, but that advantage can in these days be neutralized by the employment of torpedoes." We question whether any other observer foresaw so early what an important part torpedoes would play in the present war on the Danube. The Balkans do not, in the opinion of Col. BAKER, constitute the best line of defense. The ease with which the Russians crossed them in 1829, with Shumla in their rear and in possession of the Turks, proves that the difficulties of the passage are not insuperable.

Thus far events have borne out almost exactly the predictions of Col. BAKER. He ventures further, and marks out a line of defense for the Turks, the main features of which they have adopted, if not on his suggestion, doubtless on that of other British advisers. He believes the waiting and retreating game to be the only one they can with safety adopt. The Danube he would abandon, and the Balkans also, except in so far as the passage might be made troublesome to the enemy without too great hazard to the Turks. His plan would be to leave about 40,000 men in the almost impregnable fortified town of Varna, which has communication with Constantinople by the Black Sea, of which the Turks have command. The army thus stationed would threaten the Russian base of supplies, and require at least 70,000 Russians to hold it in check. The main Turkish army he would have retreat, as occasion required, before the advancing Russians, until the neighborhood of Adrianople was reached. By this time the Russian force would be reduced to its lowest point, and a battle might be ventured upon with the best prospects of success. In the campaign of 1829 Russia started with the insufficient force of 68,000 men, and had only 15,000 left when she reached Adrianople, the remainder being required to mask fortresses and keep open lines of communication. It is calculated that in the present campaign Russia cannot employ more than 100,000 men south of the Balkans. Turkey will also have there the advantage in point of railways which Russia possesses on the north of the Danube. The contest will then not be so unequal; and it may not be necessary for the Turks to adopt the desperate plan foreshadowed in the London *News* of falling back even to Constantinople in the hope of forcing British intervention. It is time observers of the war in Europe should begin to realize that Russia has a tremendous task before her, and, unless she can succeed in outflanking the Turks, the results may not be so entirely in her own hands as they at present appear to be.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The opponents of Civil-Service reform reason commonly as if the proposal were entirely novel—a hair-brained conception of certain theorists, and opposed to all experience. They term themselves, by contrast, practical men, and they ridicule the vain schemes of scholars and moralists in politics, who know nothing of the actual art of government, and are no more fit to conduct the affairs of state than a student, just graduated from college, is qualified by his few lessons in the theory of navigation to take command of an ocean steamer. Now, it might be replied that, even if no Government had ever reduced its Civil Service to a reasonable system, so as to afford us an instructive example, the nature of the case is yet quite parallel with affairs with which we are familiar. There is no principle involved which does not apply to all large business establishments; so that the whole thing is simply a question of common-sense. And it will one day be so viewed, and the whole people will be astonished that any other idea ever prevailed in a civilized nation. The present plan of filling public offices, to the number of sixty or eighty thousand, with political partisans, as a reward for services rendered the party, and who are to be displaced when the other party chances to succeed to power, perhaps in four years, will be deemed worthy only of the ignorance and corruption of the Turks. No one thinks of applying it to the army and navy. To do so would be to prepare for defeat, in case of war, on land and on sea. What would political officers amount to in military affairs or in a naval engagement? None but a fool would think of applying it to mercantile affairs. Let us imagine that Mr. A. T. STEWART, during his life, had been an ardent politician as well as a leading merchant. Let us suppose that, on the eve of an important political campaign, he had announced that hereafter he should use the thousand or two thousand positions in his great establishment as rewards for those who worked most diligently and successfully with him and for him in securing the success of his party at the polls. How long after such an announcement would his credit have remained good? How many years would it have been, under that policy, before he would have gone into bankruptcy, or have been compelled to retire from business? Take the warmest politician among the large business-men of this or of any other city, and propose to him this political method of filling his clerkships and selecting his salesmen; but take the precaution of standing near the door, lest his answer should come in the form of the first convenient missile. But what are the affairs under all the departments of Government but so much business, connected with buying, selling, manufacturing, making bargains, keeping and settling accounts, and going through just such transactions, in principle and in form, as pertain to commercial pursuits? Why, then, should there be, and how safely can there be, one rule of procedure, in this respect, for private business and another for public business? There is experience, then, to be appealed to, and such experience as is within the knowledge and grasp of all citizens. In a double sense, this reform "means business."

But there is also governmental experience. Great Britain has solved the problem for us, in advance; just as she similarly solved the problem of cheap postage, which at first was declared both here and there to be wholly impracticable, and met with the decided opposition and ridicule of the Post-Office Department. Great Britain first adopted Civil-Service reform in the management of her East Indian possessions, and it was largely the honesty and ability of MACAULAY, who had spent four years in India as a Government officer, which secured the change from the old system of appointment by favoritism to that of open competition. Those who wish to learn about his interest in this subject, as applicable not only to India, but equally to Great Britain itself, we refer to the "Life and Letters of Lord MACAULAY," vol. ii., 283-293, 314-318. His biographer, himself a member of Parliament, well remarks, in speaking of the opposition which leading men of his own party offered to the Civil-Service reform efforts of Mr. MACAULAY: "Such were the views which then prevailed at the headquarters of the great party that has long ere this identified itself with the maintenance of a system to which, more than to any other cause, we owe it that our political morality grows purer as our political institutions become more popular,—a system which the most far-seeing of American statesmen already regard with a generous envy, knowing, as they have only too good reason to know, that it is the one and only specific against the jobbery and corruption which are fast undermining the efficiency of their administration, and debasing their standard of national virtue." The history of the reform in Great Britain is parallel, in an instructive degree, as regards the first stages, with that in this country. As applicable at home as well as in India, the cause was championed in the Cabinet, in 1854, by GLADSTONE, and a report in favor of open competition under examination was made in a report drawn up by Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN and Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, after a searching examination of all the public departments. "But it soon became evident," says MACAULAY's biographer, "that *very few of our leading politicians had their hearts in the matter*. It was one thing for them to deprive the East India Directors of their patronage, and quite another to surrender their own. The outcry of the dispensers and expectants of public employment was loud and fierce, and the advocates of the new system were forced to admit that its hour had not come." MACAULAY, referring to Mr. TREVELYAN as the target for the arrows of the hostile, wrote: "There is a set made at him by men who will not scruple to do their utmost; but he will get through his difficulties." And so he did, and established the all-important principle that a nomination for the Civil Service "should thenceforward become the reward of industry and ability, instead of being the price of political support, or the appanage of private interest and family connection."

Now, every party is afflicted with a set of Bourbons, who never change, never learn anything from the past, never get out of the ruts of routine and custom, and never know any rule but that of rewarding their "friends" and punishing their "enemies." We cannot expect the Republican party to escape this evil. There are old managers in it who owe what they consider their success in life to this corrupt method, and they have no conception of individual or of party success on any other principle. "It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks," says the people's proverb. The public must expect opposition from this class, some of whom are not very bad men, as well as from the utterly selfish and unprincipled demagogues and wire-pullers, who talk of patriotism and mean party and pelf. But the friends of reform, now grown numerous and determined, must firmly give these men to understand that their day is over; that they must accept the proposed change, or make room for better men, who will open the new and fairer chapter of our political history. To persevere is to conquer!

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

The Chicago *Times* is, of course, a champion of the "to-the-victors-belong-the-spoils" system of politics, and scoffs at all suggestions for reforming the Civil Service by breaking up this spoils system. It says:

> It is not to be denied that the highwayman theory of Government has been held as a doctrine or tenet of the Governmental policy of those ballot-box politicians who, since JACKSON's Presidency, have styled themselves a Democratic party. Nor is it deniable that it has been habitually held and practiced in this country by politicians of all party names whatsoever. The Federalists practiced it in the reign of WASHINGTON and the first ADAMS. The Republicans practiced it in the reigns of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE. The Whigs practiced it in the reign of the second ADAMS, and subsequently whenever and wherever they had the opportunity. The Bourbons and the Liberals of the "Democratic" trade-mark practiced it alike. The latter-day Republicans practiced it upon a larger scale than any other ring or party spoils-mongers in all our history.

That kind of logic—that because this highwayman theory has been followed by all Administrations, therefore it must not be changed—is weak even unto silliness. Nor is the statement a true one. There was no partisanship in WASHINGTON's time until late in his second term, and he made no removals because of politics. JOHN ADAMS made no removals from office on party grounds, though as the number of offices increased with the growth of the Government, he probably made new appointments from among his friends. In the last hours of his Administration he had a number of new offices created, especially several Judgeships, and filled the places from among his own friends. Mr. JEFFERSON and his party, so far as they were able, abolished these new offices, including the Circuit Courts; but Mr. JEFFERSON, while he made several removals, confined his action to the chief executive offices. He was opposed to removals from office for opinion sake, and his statement of official qualification is historical. The spoils system was unknown in the days of MADISON and MONROE. The bitterness of the contest between JACKSON and JOHN Q. ADAMS failed to induce the latter to remove any of the friends of JACKSON, but in March, 1829, with JACKSON's first day in office, was put into operation the system that to the victors belong the spoils. Not only all the heads of bureaus, chiefs of Departments, Postmasters, Marshals, Attorneys, and Collectors, but all the subordinates of all these to whom could be traced the slightest support of Mr. ADAMS, were removed, and the places filled by JACKSON men. Some years later, when there was a breach in the party, the system was intensified still further by the removal of all the JACKSON men in office who took sides in the party quarrel against the Administration. Out of this grew the policy of the President conceding to Senators and Representatives who supported the Administration the privilege of naming persons to be appointed to Federal offices in their States and districts. From that time to the present, the great violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution has been growing stronger, until it is now a life-struggle whether the Government belongs to the officeholders or to the people.

THE CIRCASSIAN CONTINGENT.

The Turkish army contains a small auxiliary force of Circassians, whose valor is almost as well approved as that of the Montenegrins. There is one regiment of Circassians in the First Army Corps, stationed at Constantinople, and scattered squadrons of cavalry in Armenia and the Balkans; but the bulk of their fighting men may be found in the ranks of the Bashi-Bazouks, or irregular volunteers. The circumstances under which the Circassians became faithful allies of the Turks are unusual and romantic. They dwelt in the mountain regions of Caucasus, and were alternately under the dominion of the Turk and the Russian. They were not good subjects to either Government, paying no taxes and recognizing no authority which did not seem to them convenient. In 1829 the Caucasus fell into the hands of Russia for the last time, and thenceforward the hand of that Government pressed upon the Circassians with constantly-increasing weight. They were rebellious, and the mountainous nature of the country which they inhabited made them troublesome enemies to contend with. After thirty-five years' experience of Circassian craft and prowess, the Government of Russia determined to settle the Circassian question, at once and forever, by expelling them from the country which they had so long possessed, and which they cherished with the deepest affection. In 1863 they were ordered to pack up and move off. On their refusal to do so, and the continuance of hostilities, the policy of indiscriminate massacre was adopted by Russia. This last stroke overcame even Circassian contumacy. More than 300,000 emigrated, leaving their homes and their native land to the spoiler. Of the whole number of emigrants about 200,000 settled in Bulgaria, along the coast of the Black Sea, and the remainder in Armenia.

The cruel expulsion of the Circassians by the Russian authorities has scarcely a parallel in history. Whole nations have been similarly transported before, but never for such insufficient reasons, and never, it may be said, on so large a scale. The French driven forth from Nova Scotia, whose hardships have been celebrated in verse by our own LONGFELLOW, numbered barely 18,000 souls. The Huguenots of France had at least the alternative of staying in their homes and abandoning their religion. The Moors in Grenada were themselves aliens and invaders, in theory at least, and were driven away to their own kindred and the land of their fathers. Not so with the Circassians. They loved their mountain homes as passionately as the Montenegrin or the Switzer. They imbibed in the clear atmosphere which surrounded them the same unconquerable spirit of freemen. Russian oppression was to them an impossible condition of existence, and they resisted to the last, even when they knew defeat was inevitable. When they yielded, they chose to become subjects of Turkey rather than Russia; and hatred of Russia became for them the controlling principle of their national life. Travelers tell of meeting Circassians in Europe and hearing the male children asked by their parents: "How many Russians will you kill when you are a man?" The present war is therefore an opportunity for the Circassians,—the first they have had since their expulsion from the Caucasus; and if they do not use it to the full it will not be for want of desire on their part. They are already famous for their exploits in the ranks of the Bashi-Bazouks; and, though their mode of warfare is not, like that of the Montenegrins, always honorable, it is none the less terrible and harassing. In the long run it will produce results of importance; and, in case of a Russian retreat or disaster, the Circassian contingent would be likely to pay off old scores by a frightful vengeance.

The Circassian has some peculiarities which unfit him for becoming an object of European or American sympathy to any large extent. Though not a coward by nature, he prefers to fight in Indian fashion, and to kill his enemy with the least possible risk to his own precious person. Moreover, the Circassian scorns to tell the truth when he can possibly avoid it, and theft is with him a cardinal virtue. The Circassian boys are taught to steal by their parents, just as the Lacedemonian youth were; and the celebrities of the nation are the persons who have learned to steal blankets from the sleeping owners thereof, or horses out of stables in which the master peacefully reposes. Obstinacy is another characteristic of the Circassian. They brought their slaves with them into Turkey, and, although often admonished by the Sultan's officers that slavery was contrary to the Koran, they refused to make any proclamation of emancipation. Many times they fought in defense of what they considered their rights in this respect, and have proved perhaps as troublesome subjects to the Sultan as they were to the Czar. They are good Mussulmans, too, having been converted during the Turkish rule in the Caucasus, from the Peace of Bucharest in 1812 until 1829; but, as may be imagined, they do not acknowledge the authority of the Koran in matters of opinion so vital as the slavery question. In like manner, they sell their girls for use in the Turkish harems, esteeming it a high honor to have them there, and being seconded in this respect, it must be confessed, by the young women themselves. In spite of the depletion of numbers and blood from this cause, they remain a rugged and adventurous people. The men are short and slender, but broad across the shoulders, and possessed of wonderful powers of endurance. They are masters of the art of hating, and have the longest memories in the world for an injury. If they do not, in the present war, pay back to Russia at least a part of the ancient grudge they owe, it will be for want of opportunity, not because they lack the disposition.

The London *Times* of July 1 states the Turkish force along the Danube to resist the Russians and Roumanians as follows:

> The Turkish force on the higher Danube opposed to the Roumanians may number 30,000. Lower down, at Nicopolis, Sistova, and other points, and in reserve at Plevna, it may be 20,000 more. These would all be separated from the rest of the army by the Russian advance. In and about Rustchuk are 35,000; in the intrenched camp at Shumla, the headquarters, there are, says our correspondent, 60,000 of all arms; Silistria is held by 20,000; at Rasgrad, Varna, and other places, there are considerable garrisons. The Turks have an army which is formidable in numbers, whatever may be the disadvantages of its position.

The same paper speaks of the invading force in these terms:

> On the other hand, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS disposes of an army which overmatches even this great levy of the Mahometan power. The forces which are crossing the Danube on the Simnitza line are no doubt superior in numbers to the Turkish corps between which they thrust themselves, and on the left, where the Russians are likely to meet with little or no resistance, they will advance with a powerful force to operate from the Lower Danube on the Turkish right. They have a full army corps at Ibraila and a division at Hirsova, the whole amounting to 60,000 men. Another army corps of 30,000 men is in movement to the Roumanian frontier. It is common to overestimate the number of armies, but there is probably no exaggeration in reckoning the Russians, who are or soon will be on the line of the Danube, at 250,000 effective troops,—an immense army for so narrow a stage, and for operations that must converge towards a single point. The main mass of the Turks lie about the quadrilateral formed by Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna. The Roumanian performances at Kalafat, the concentration of Prince CHARLES' army in Little Wallachia, and the doubtful attitude of Servia have had the effect of forcing the Turks to keep large bodies of troops on the higher Danube. Such must ever be the disadvantage of an army which commits itself to the task of defending 300 miles of river. The Russians have broken in upon the inordinately extended line. The Russian centre has the choice of concentrating on the right or left wing, and crossing without opposition. Widdin and Nicopolis are isolated from the Turkish quadrilateral, and present indications lead to the conclusion that this much-vaunted square of fortresses will itself soon be cut in halves, and the Turkish force separated into three divisions without means of communication, and with the whole Russian army occupying a central position between them and free to move with crushing force upon any one of them.

There was a curious derangement of epitaphs the other day. They received at the *Inter-Ocean* office a big envelope inscribed "Chicago Custom-House—Assessor's Office," and the editor wearily hefted it, said, "Three pounds and a half,—that's three columns anyhow," and, without opening it, gave it to the foreman, remarking, "Here's some of HAM's hog-wash," such was the brutal language he used. The foreman took it with an air of resignation not wholly unmingled with contempt, but, when he came to give it out, found that it was a quarterly report of the goods assessed at the Port of Chicago,—Annunciators, Ashes, Baby-Jumpers, Benzine, Billiard-Cues, Bomerangs, Bugjuice, and so on. A few hours later, the Statistic Clerk at Washington was surprised on opening Assessor HAM's quarterly return envelope to find that it contained an editorial article as long as from State street to the Fourth of July. Mr. HAM had better be born again and be twins this time, or else he may go on mixing himself up with himself in this confusing manner.

Different countries different customs. In some parts of the world shaking the head from side to side means "yes," and you wave a man away when you wish him to approach you. In Greenland when the missionaries represented hell as a land flowing with fire and brimstone, the natives found the prospect so alluring that they at once entered upon careers of the utmost viciousness, so as to insure their ultimate damnation. So in St. Louis, where the ears of the inhabitants are so abnormally large, the remark: "I'll pull your ears for you," has no terrors as a threat, and when one man says another has ears like a mule, he pays him the highest compliment of which the English language is capable in that neighborhood.

The paragraphers have devised a new idea, though it is an idea evolved of the stomach rather than of the cerebellum. They propose having a $2-a-head dinner together at New York. Two dollars is a good deal of money for a paragrapher to raise, but then it is not every day in the year that he can get a $2 dinner with the privilege of praising and being praised by every other guest. To be sure, this isn't as nice as puffing and being puffed in the comic columns, but still it will do. And as for the general public, why, when the sixty or seventy paragraphers are safely inside the dining-hall, and the door is locked, and the avenger in the cellar applies a light to the fuse—but we must dissemble.

There was a Miss ELLIS in the Senior Class at Wesleyan College last year whom the male members of the class wouldn't allow to fill the office of class-poet after they had elected her to it. So she resigned and they put in her place a young man with his hair parted in the middle who dislocated his collar-bone trying to rhyme "Wesleyan" with "Commencement." Now Miss ELLIS has been elected to a professorship at Wellesley Female Seminary, and most of the male seniors are shinning round the newspaper offices in New York asking the city editors to make them even as one of their hired reporters.

THE O'STOREY has converted his *Times* into an apologist of Ribbon rioters and an organ of Molly Maguirism. Under the pretense of rebuking religious bigots, he whitewashes Ribbon murderers by claiming that they are no worse than those whom they mob and kill. Whoever differs in opinion with THE O'STOREY, the Molly Maguire, is called an "Orangeman."

If all who disagree with THE O'STOREY, the Molly Maguire, are Orangemen, they are more plentiful than oranges in Florida.

PERSONAL.

The English poet who is trying to cure himself of the habit of opium-smoking, as recently mentioned in this column, is Alfred Tennyson, poet-laureate.

Gen. Stark's wife was named Betty, not Mollie; and his famous saying just before the Battle of Bennington must have been: "There, boys, are our enemies; to-night they must be ours, or *Bettie* Stark's a widow."

Mr. Winsor, of the Boston Public Library, has reconsidered his first resolution and accepted the appointment of Librarian to Harvard University, tendered him some weeks ago. The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The appointment is honorable alike to the college and to Mr. Winsor."

The new number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an article on Keats, which was in some measure forestalled by the publication of his letters to his brother in the New York *World* recently. The feature of the number is a novelette concerning a mesmeric prophecy and its subsequent story, which bears internal evidence of having been written by Wilkie Collins.

The Springfield *Republican* says the Venezuela complication has resulted in the payment of Russell's salary for several months as Minister, though he is residing in Boston, and will not return to his post. The publication which caused the request for his recall was made, it will be remembered, through the indiscretion of the State Department, and he was in no way responsible for it.

President Andrew White, of Cornell University, now traveling in Europe, writes home that our good Americans are wretchedly mistaken in supposing that the only or the main progress of the world during the last twenty years has been made on our side of the Atlantic. In the department of education especially there is much to learn from England, Germany, Switzerland, and even Italy.

The second year of Wellesley College, in Massachusetts, was successful. There were 330 girls in attendance during the year. The new class will probably number about 100. The health of the students is excellent, as the rule has been that feeble girls are rejected. Greek seems to be a favorite study, and the prospect is that nearly 200 girls will take the course, including Greek, the coming year.

A new English novel contains in the opening chapter the following matter-of-fact statement, which does not give promise of riotous imaginative power in the construction of a plot or the development of incidents: "The house in which the parents of the hero lived was not their own, but leased to them for fourteen years, with the usual power of leaving it at the end of seven, upon giving six months' notice."

Dr. Parisiel, Minister of Commerce of the Paris Commune, who died in New York recently, was buried with peculiar ceremonies Monday. The remains were covered with a red flag, and were carried to the cemetery by the friends of the deceased, no hearse being used. The aged mother of Parisiel embalmed his body. There were no religious services at the grave, but addresses were made by a number of refugees.

We are grieved to hear from the Hartford *Times* that all the members of the President's Cabinet, with the exception of Messrs. Devens and Thompson, wear shocking bad hats. Mr. Schurz is particular about his trousers, but seems to be not at all concerned about his head-gear. There is evidence, however, though the Hartford *Times* may not be willing to admit it, that the Cabinet has an abundance of head-gear, all in excellent running order.

Prince Alfred is not likely to inherit the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, it being generally understood that he has sold the succession to the German Government, and that the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince, who has been betrothed to the hereditary Prince of Meiningen, will become Grand Duchess of Saxe-Thuringen, the new Principality to be formed, including the Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha.

Gentlemen who have patent remedies for all the ills that human flesh is heir to, will be surprised to hear that nobody who goes into the water is safe from cramps. During a swimming-match at Bath, L. I., Sunday, a professional named Van Beuren was seized with cramps, and would have drowned had not a boat fortunately been near. He knew it was an infallible cure for the cramps to lie over on the back and kick, but he couldn't lie over on his back and couldn't kick.

The first wing of the Peabody Museum at New Haven, opened a few days since, is built under the trust-deed of 1866. This gave to the Trustees $150,000 "to found and maintain a museum of natural history, especially in the departments of zoology, geology, and mineralogy." Two-thirds of the whole sum was to be for the building, $30,000 for a fund for care of the building and increase of the collection, and the remainder to be placed at interest for the completion of the building, after the construction of the first wing.

The late Peter Harvey, of Boston, was never tired of talking of Daniel Webster. He once called upon Mr. Lincoln, and launched out upon his favorite theme. After a long and eloquent burst, Harvey paused for breath, when the President, drawing a long breath and looking at Harvey's short legs, remarked: "I was thinking how much longer my leg is than yours." Harvey rose immmediately to go, and told his friends in Boston confidentially when he reached there that the President was a boor.

George Cruikshank, the venerable caricaturist, has written a letter to the London *Times* in condemnation of the practice of capital punishment. He is thankful to say that the publishing, about the year 1818, of his "Bank Note—Not to Be Imitated," was the first step that ultimately led to the abolition of the punishment of death for all offenses, except that of murder. But Mr. Cruikshank believes with the witty Frenchman, that the best way to diminish the evils of capital punishment is to cause "Messieurs, the assassins, to set the example."

George MacDonald, the novelist, has written two imitative stanzas for addition to Gray's Elegy, in order to do away with its one reproach as having no woman in it, except "the busy housewife." The lines, which are to appear after the fourteenth stanza, and so take precedence of the men altogether, are as follows:

> Here sleeps some fair, whose unaffected charms
> Bloom'd with attraction to herself unknown,
> Whose beauty might have blessed a monarch's arms,
> Whose virtues cast a lustre on a throne.
>
> Whose modest beauties warm'd a humble heart,
> Or cheer'd the labors of some homely spouse:
> Whose virtues form'd to every duteous part
> The healthful offspring which adorned her house.

"I understand perfectly that I am betting my head," said one of the members of the present French Cabinet the other day. No, replies Edmond About, there is no question of heads; 1877 is not 1793, and there is no Marat among the Republicans of to-day. But the Code defines certain offenses and affixes to them certain penalties. What the Minister has staked on the game is his property—his chateau, his fields, his woods, his rent-roll. He and his associates are responsible under the law not only for their own illegal acts, but for those committed by their agents and tools. The people have opened an account with these men, says M. About; when settling day arrives they will present it.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Wife-Murderer in Missouri Who Perjured His Soul in Vain.

Burglars Manage a Bank in New York with Great Success.

Considerable Excitement Caused by a Vagabond in Joliet.

WIFE-MURDER AND LYNCHING.

Moberly (Mo.) Enterprise-Union.

A horrible story of wife-murder comes to us from the west side of the county. Mount Airy is a peaceful little village in Silver Creek Township, containing two or three business houses and shops and four or five residences. Hard-by this quiet little hamlet lives a farmer named John Green. He is, or was until the terrible occurrence we are narrating, the husband of a good wife, who was beloved by her neighbors, and he is also the father of several children.

Last Friday night at a late hour the people who live nearest to the Green residence were startled by him bursting in upon them with the horrible announcement that his wife had been shot and was dying. Hurrying to the scene of blood, they found his tale an o'er true one, and Mrs. Green weltering in a great pool of blood which had poured from a horrid wound in her side, the little children in bed with her uttering the most piteous cries and vainly seeking to be recognized by their dying mother.

Green's story of the terrible tragedy is, that it was purely accidental. The weather was intensely hot and the family slept with open doors and windows. They had been greatly annoyed by a neighbor's dog which had entered the house while they were sleeping and committed depredations. On this night the dog came in as usual and he got up and took his gun to shoot it. He followed it, in the darkness, to the door, where, as he thought, it turned and ran back the other way. Turning to follow it, he struck the gun against something and it was discharged. Shortly afterward he heard the children in bed with their mother crying, and went to them. He spoke to his wife once, twice, thrice, but she made no answer. Finding he was unable to arouse her he became alarmed and took hold of her only to find that she was terribly hurt. He immediately ran from the house, out into the black shadows of the night, and told his tale of horror to the neighbors.

The people of that vicinity are almost unanimous in their belief that Green's statements have been manufactured for the purpose of covering up the awful crime of deliberate wife-murder, and they are intensely excited over the tragedy. They recall many reports and incidents scarcely noticed at the time, but which now loom up as confirmation strong as holy writ of their present suspicion. Some of them say that a few years ago he attempted to poison his wife. They unite in asserting that the two have never lived happily together, and that frequent bickerings and sometimes open ruptures have destroyed the peace of the family. It is also asserted that Green has polluted his marriage couch by a disgraceful liaison with a notoriously bad woman in the neighborhood, which was the source of many heart-aches to his neglected wife.

Green is a son of John Green, Sr., a respectable farmer of Prairie Township. Mrs. Green's father (her maiden name was also Green) resides in Howard County, and we are told that he had several times entreated her to leave her husband, expressing the belief that as long as she remained with him she was in imminent danger of assassination; but she firmly refused, saying that he was her husband and it was her duty to stay, besides her maternal heart rebelled against the idea of being separated from her children. The slayer is now in custody, awaiting his preliminary trial, and takes the situation coolly, apparently indifferent as to his fate and the opinions of the people.

LYNCHED.

Since the account of the Mt. Airy wife-murder was put in type, we learn that a party of disguised men took the prisoner from the officers having him in custody, last night, and hung him to a tree until he was dead. His wife, who survived her wounds five hours, told the whole story of the murder before she died.

THE KEESEVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

Essex County (N. Y.) Republican.

John L. Collins, who occupies a room directly opposite the bank, in Eagle Iron office, was aroused about 1 o'clock Saturday morning by the discharge of a revolver and a yell or cry of alarm. Immediately the door of his room was broken open by men with revolvers and dark-lanterns, with the command to keep still. He was then blindfolded and bound, and fastened to the floor with rings, screws, and straps. Very soon William H. Ames and Henry W. Duval, night watchmen at the nail works, were brought into the room and similarly secured. They heard six different explosions in the bank. By 4 o'clock, Collins, by wonderful exertion, got partially loose, and was enabled to assist Ames to free himself. Duval went into the hall adjoining the office at the time stated, turned as he locked the door and was confronted by three masked men with revolvers. He fired and yelled at the same time. No effect was produced in the glare of dark lanterns, and confusion of the moment. He was then seized, and strapped, and secured, and made fast in Collins' room on the second floor.

Mr. Ames was at work in the small building back of the nail office, and fronting on Sable street. Three men masked came in upon him, and told him he was wanted at the office. A revolver was presented, and he was blinded by his own vest taken from his back, his hands tied to his back, and in this condition he was marched to Collins' room, and secured in the way stated. With threats and the presentation of revolvers they got possession of the key to the door of the bank. It was cleaned out entirely. Never was a building or institution "gone through" more thoroughly. To open the iron doors of the vault, and the safe, there were six different explosions heard by the watchmen in confinement. The scheme was elaborately prepared, and most boldly and audaciously executed. In all, three or four men were engaged in the work. Strangers were known to be in town, and some curiosity had been excited in relation thereto.

The bank loses less than $8,000 in cash; special depositors perhaps $40,000 in Government and other bonds. In some instances the loss is a ruin of the individuals. Details are being prepared by the bank officers, and the important items will be given hereafter. It is proper to say that immediately the alarm had been given to Mould and Cleves, a little after 4, teams were dispatched in every direction, with what success remains to be seen. The impression prevails that a small boat awaited the burglars at the lake.

A DASTARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 15.—Yesterday evening Harry Austin, an ex-convict, who, after being discharged from the Penitentiary several years ago, married a young lady of this city named Ida Spangler, squandered her property, of which she had considerable, and then abandoned her, arrived here from Chicago and met his wife and child, an infant about 12 months old, on the street. A conversation ensued, Austin endeavoring to reconcile his wife and persuade her to live with him again. This, however, she firmly refused to do. Austin then forcibly took the child from the mother's arms, exclaiming: "This is my child, and I'll have it anyway," and started off on the Rock Island Railroad track towards Chicago. The screams of Mrs. Austin attracted an excited crowd, but all seemed paralyzed, and none attempted to prevent the abductor's escape. Finally several men started in pursuit, but were frightened back by Austin's warlike demonstrations. At this moment Capt. J. S. Phelps opportunely arrived on the scene, and he soon obtained the assistance of Chief-of-Police O'Brien, who, accompanied by Martin Murphy, an ex-policeman, followed Austin, overtook and arrested him near the Red Mill, brought him back, restored the child to its distracted mother, obtained a warrant, and lodged the kidnapper in jail. Austin is a young man of prepossessing appearance and very intelligent. His wife lately inherited some $500 from her grandfather's estate, and Austin undoubtedly wanted to get his hands on this also.

THE KENTUCKY OUTLAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—The Holbrook-Stamper party, who shot two of the Underwood outlaws in Carter County, Ky., and were arrested on warrants charging them with shooting with intent to kill, have given bail, after being under a guard of military five days. Their examination will be commenced to-morrow. At Upper Tygart, old Underwood, his sons, John and Ulysses, and negro Williams have been placed in Grayson Jail under a strong guard. George L. Underwood is still alive. Sheriff Armstrong has a strong posse in the woods searching for the remainder of the gang. The Covington Light Infantry arrived home to-day.

A VANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—George Robbins, a tramp chair-maker hailing from New York, was detected last night in the act of piling ties on the track of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, near this city, and was run down and captured by train men and Constable Pence, of Leroy.

CABIN-BOY MURDERED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Lewis H. Johnson, a cabin-boy on the steamboat Francis Belle, aged 19, a native of Cattlesburg, Ky., was shot and killed by a negro at West Wego to-day. The murderer escaped.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 15.—Thieves entered the residence of Ezra Simmon, Jr., on Chicago street, this morning, relieving him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $300, and $40 in money.

RAILROADS.

NARROW-GAUGE.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee appointed by the Narrow-Gauge Railroad Convention, held here a short time ago, charged with the duty of issuing an address to the citizens of St. Louis and the people of the State regarding the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from St. Louis to Southeastern Kansas, will publish the address to-morrow. It contains statistics comparing the cost of the construction and operating of narrow and broad gauge roads, and recommends that St. Louis put an engineer's corps in the field at once to survey one or more routes to the Western border of the State; $3,000,000 is the sum stated as the cost of 300 miles of the road. Of this amount St. Louis is asked to find $1,000,000, and the people on the route have agreed on $1,000,000 to be paid in cash or material and work at cash prices. Such subscribers have the option of receiving stock or transportation certificates redeemable in five equal annual installments without interest. The other $1,000,000 is to be raised by the sale of bonds, which the Committee believes can be sold at par.

THE CENTRAL OF IOWA.

Mr. J. B. Grinnell, Receiver of the Central Railroad of Iowa, has filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, Ia., his report for the first half of 1877. During the half year the total earnings were $260,465, as against $342,020 for the same time last year. There was a decrease in tonnage carried during the same period of 26 per cent, owing to the general stagnation in business and light movement of grain. On the other hand, the track has been put in first-class order and the pay-roll reduced from $34,885 to $19,987, the number of employes being cut down from 602 to 530. The road is now considered as out of its difficulties, and in a fair way to become profitable.

THE UNDERWOODS.

A Nice Kentucky Family.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

CARTER COUNTY, Ky., July 12.—When I arrived at Grayson, the county-seat of Carter, on Monday last, the sole subject of conversation was the Underwood war. It seemed strange to an outsider that there could be any diversity whatever of opinion or sentiment in relation thereto. A fight was going on between a band of horse-thieves and those from whom they had stolen property, and it was natural to expect that every honest man's sympathy would be extended cordially to the robbed as against the robber.

The one side had acquired a national notoriety years ago, in connection with the Younger gang in Missouri, and had made Carter County their principal eastern rendezvous. Citizens of Carter County had been robbed of over 200 horses in the course of a few years; and of hogs without number, and of every kind of portable property. In the commission of the thefts, too, murders had been committed, and a general reign of terror established in the neighborhood of the thieves, so that there were few men, indeed, who could say with any degree of certainty that either their lives or their property were their own. On the other hand, the Holbrook-Stamper band were a lot of farmers, of whom the world knew nothing, except within a few weeks, as men who had risen to defend with their own hands their property.

George W. Underwood, leader of the gang, is about 60 years old. He says he was born in Greenbrier County, Va., and moved to Carter County when he was about 20 years of age. He has been married three times, and his third wife is now living with him. He has twelve children living—ten sons and two daughters. His eldest son, George Lewis (fatally wounded), is evidently about 38 years of age. The other sons are Elverton Walker, Alfred A., David C., William T., Jesse M., Harmon U., Sinnot J., John Bell, and Ulysses Grant. His daughters are Margaret Ann and Rebecca Jane. Of the sons, Elverton, George L., William T., John, and Ulysses live near the old homestead; David lives in one of the adjoining counties on the Ohio River, Jesse in Iowa, Alfred somewhere West, and Harmon and Sinnot in Illinois. It may be mentioned here that Jesse, Alfred, and David have been seen hovering about the neighborhood for some days past. The other members of the gang are Claiborne Jones, John Martin, Bill Hieatt, brother of the notorious counterfeiter; William Back, John W. Taber, Henry Logan, and Jim Watson (colored), leaving about fourteen in all operating in Carter County. Counting in a few families of spies, the number might be increased to about eighteen.

The depredations of the family appear to date back to War times, when they commenced stealing horses from their neighbors and selling them to the Union Quartermasters. This was sometimes varied by bushwhacking Rebel cavalrymen, and disposing of their horses at Camp Chase, in Ohio. It is asserted that they afterward stole about a dozen of the same horses and ran them into the Rebel camp in Southeastern Kentucky for a second sale.

At the close of the War they commenced operating on their neighbors, but principally on a small scale. Their field was afterward enlarged by conjunction with other gangs, and carried to Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Northern Missouri, Central and Eastern Kentucky, East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Southwestern Virginia. Stolen horses were run through Carter County to Southern stations by the Underwoods in droves of ten, twenty, and thirty, and the number was materially augmented on almost every trip by fresh stealing along the way.

About ten years ago Jesse Underwood shot and killed a man named Trumbull, in Fleming County. The Governor offered a reward of $500 for his arrest, and $300 for that of Alf., as accessory. The friends of the murdered man added to this about $1,000 more for Jesse's body, dead or alive. The size of the reward alarmed him, and he soon left the country, and commenced to operate with similar gangs in the West. Jesse returned a few years ago, however, to visit his wife, who was dangerously ill. He coolly sent word to the Sheriff that he had returned, and supposed he had heard of it, but that, having no desire to harm him, he hoped he would stay away until the death of his wife, when he would return to the West. The Sheriff discreetly took the hint and remained at his office.

About seven years ago, when a smoke house in the neighborhood, owned by Fleming Logan, had been robbed, Logan obtained a search warrant, and, in company with the Constables, went to old Underwood's house in quest of the property. Underwood refused to admit them, and, taking down his rifle, stood in the door and shot Logan, injuring him but slightly. As the wounded man ran, Alf. Underwood hurried after him and shot him with a navy revolver. Logan moved into Lewis County and died soon afterward from the effect of the wounds. The Constable, who had been standing quietly by during the melee, obsequiously wished the murderers good afternoon and departed. The usual form of a Kentucky sham trial followed, and the criminals were of course acquitted.

John Martin murdered his own cousin, John Blair, without any known provocation, about three years ago, and was acquitted in the usual form. John Keeting, another of the party, was an accessory to this murder.

In addition to the above list there might be added scores of attempted murders which failed; instance after instance of intimidation, in which neighbors were compelled to leave the country hurriedly in order to save their lives. The same gang has practiced a wholesale system of robbery and pilfering, stealing everything within reach, from hogs and sheep to harness and garden and farm implements. Intimidation has been carried on so far this season that it is estimated that about 10,000 bushels of corn has gone to waste for want of cultivation.

To an outsider, it looks as if a course of crime such as that just presented ought to furnish material for a hundred or two "family feuds," the more so, too, because of the imbecility of the courts in their dealing with great criminals, and the truckling cowardice shown by all officers of the law toward desperate or dangerous men.

Almost every member of the Underwood gang has been indicted time and again for some crime, but without effect. Every member has been tried before some court, but with no better result. A flourishing display of justice was made some years ago, when Taber and Martin were indicted for horse-stealing, with their bail fixed at $2,000 each. The shallowness of the act was shown, however, when George W. Underwood was accepted as their bail, and no attempt was ever afterward made to rearrest the prisoners or declare the bail forfeited. It was either on this or a similar occasion, about the same time, that members of the gang rode up and down the highways, armed with rifles, and threatened to shoot anybody who would go to court and testify against them.

CASUALTIES

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 15.—This morning a young man named Charles Rathorn was drowned in St. Mary's River while engaged in washing a horse. His body was recovered. Deceased was 22 years old, and had no relatives in this country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—While bathing in the Menomonee River this morning, Nicholas Schloegel and Lorenz Schreiber walked into a sink-hole and were drowned. They were young men about 18 years of age.

Early this morning Catherine Foldenski tumbled into a cistern at the residence of her parents, on Reed street, and was drowned.

ACCIDENTS IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—A farmer of Rush County, David Hilligoss, while returning home from Rushville yesterday, was thrown from his horse and dragged to death.

This afternoon two children of Mr. L. McLain, a farmer living near here, got an old gun, and, while playing, it was discharged, killing the little girl.

SUNSTROKE.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—Louis Wauh, driver for a confectionery establishment, was sunstruck this afternoon while riding with his wife and two children a short distance in the country. He died in a few minutes. He was about 25 years old.

TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—Samuel Wild, employed on the farm of Jacob Meyer, at Oakwood Station, died of an overdose of laudanum taken to allay the pain of a disease from which he was suffering.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Catholic Societies Issue Resolutions of Dignified and Humane Character—Disturbances Yesterday—The Remains of Hackett Viewed in State—The Expected Trouble To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 15.—To-night (Sunday), at a meeting of the Presidents and officers of the Irish Catholic Societies, B. Devlin in the chair, the action taken by the Irish Catholic societies, together with the Presidents of other local societies of different nationalities and creeds, to prevent a conflict on the 12th, were recounted. It is maintained that the Irish Catholic Society, as a body, kept their part of the compact, and the acts of individuals outside of their society are repudiated and condemned. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we, the Presidents of the Irish Catholic societies of Montreal, make solemn declaration that, by every influence which we command, we faithfully carried out the understanding arrived at by the resolutions of the 10th inst.; that, by public appeal and private admonition, we impressed upon the members of said societies respectively the necessity of an honorable fulfillment of an implied agreement; and that, to our knowledge and belief, strict observance was given to the advice so tendered.

Resolved, That we deplore, on the grounds of our common humanity, as well for the vindication of the national honor groundlessly sought to be ascribed as the motive, the cruel and cowardly homicide of one at the hands of many, and join with our citizens of all denominations in reprobating so foul and fatal an occurrence, and in hoping for the accomplishment of justice on the perpetrators of this great crime.

Resolved, That, while we do not hold that any amount of individual indiscretion or provocation will justify or palliate the cowardliness of a combined attack upon a single person, we deem it but just to ask a suspension of the public excitement, which generally leads to public injustice, until official inquiry shall have displaced contradictory rumor by some fixed and ascertained facts, and, for a like reason, that the honor and good faith with which we entered into and carried out to the best of our exertions the compact for peace should not be further assailed unless on grounds plain and palpable.

Resolved, That we do not deem it advisable or delicate to reply to the strong and suggestive resolutions passed by the Orange Association in respect to our action, or want of action, in the premises. The occasion perhaps justified unwonted excitement, but we would be doing wrong to our own feelings did we not again admit the good faith kept by that Association, and the courtesy of our Protestent co-workers in their efforts for peace and good order.

The following resolution was also passed by the Irish societies' meeting:

Resolved, That we make an earnest appeal to our co-nationalists and co-religionists, with whom the burial of the dead has ever been made a matter of religious respect, to abstain on the occasion of the funeral of deceased, J. L. Hackett, to-morrow, from any display or demonstration that could be interpreted into an opposition to a sacred rite; that we shall hold up to public execration the man or men so regardless of national honor as to imperil the national character by an unseemly act or word at such a time and amidst such surroundings.

Early this morning a man named Peter McCullough was waylaid by two French Canadians on Craig street, and, as he avers, two shots were fired at him, one of which took effect behind the ear. The doctor thinks, however, the wounds were inflicted by a blunt instrument. His assailants are unknown. The man was taken to the hospital.

Hackett's body, which lies in state in Orange Hall, was viewed by thousands to-day. A number of Orangemen have already arrived from Ottawa to attend the funeral to-morrow, and a dispatch from that place says that between 1,500 and 2,000 leave there by steamers to-night.

A delegation arrived from Brockville to-night, and 100 more leave there by to-morrow morning's express. Special trains have been engaged to convey large bodies of the Order from towns contiguous to Montreal in time for the funeral.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 15.—To-day Mayor Beaudry issued a proclamation announcing that stringent measures have been taken to preserve the peace and arrest all evil-disposed persons and punish them severely. The proclamation also contains a warning to all citizens to keep the peace.

A man named McCloskey was shot and badly wounded in St. Lambert Hill last night. He is a Catholic. There is no clew to his would-be assassin.

Members of the Irish Catholic Union say the funeral of the late Hackett will not be molested, but Orangemen are preparing for the worst, and the military will be called out. About 2,000 people to-day visited the remains, which are lying in state in Orange Hall. Many were Catholics.

A man was lodged in the station for attempting to shoot an opponent at St. Ann's Market. He fired twice and missed him. Public feeling is very excited.

To the Western Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 15.—The Orangemen of this city, at a meeting to-day, decided to send 500 of their body to Montreal to-night, to be joined by 150 from Bell's Corners, 300 from Russell County, 100 from Van Kleek Hill, and a large number from Ontario County.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 15.—A delegation of Orangemen left this morning for Montreal to attend the funeral of Hackett. One hundred leave on the morning train.

CROP REPORTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 15.—The rye harvest is about completed; acreage and yield above an average. It was harvested in good condition. Average yield, thirty-five bushels per acre. Corn is doing well; we shall have a good crop. Oats and wheat harvest will commence to-morrow; weather could not be more favorable.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Hardin Co., Ill., July 15.—Winter wheat and rye secured in excellent condition. Threshing has commenced, and the grain is turning out well. Oats has been cut and is good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PARKERSBURG, Richland Co., Ill., July 15.—The wheat all harvested in good condition. The largest crop in several years. We are now cutting oats; yield good, but acreage small. The grass crop is very heavy.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, July 14.—A close estimate of the wheat crop of Southern Dakota for 1877 has just been completed. The total amount harvested will be about 3,500,000 bushels. Of this amount, three-quarters will soon be ready for shipment to eastern markets. The crop of rye and barley is much larger than in any former year, and already in stack in some localities. A few wheat-fields were cut to-day, but the general harvest will not be under way for about two weeks. There is no fear of grasshoppers. They have been flying over and alighting in various sections the past two weeks, but, so far as can be ascertained, have not damaged wheat an average of 2 per cent, and it is now so far advanced there is no probability of any further damage resulting from their raids. Corn is coming on finely and promises a large yield.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATSON, Atchison Co., Mo., July 15.—We are now in the midst of spring-wheat harvest. The quality of the wheat is good and the yield above an average. Weather all that could be asked. The barley crop has been secured in good order, and quality and yield above an average. Corn crop looking fine, but some of it is late on account of wet weather in the spring and early summer.

FIRES.

AT ELK CITY, PA.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The principal business portion of Elk City, in Clarion County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. An Edinburg special to the *Daily Derrick* gives the following particulars: Elk City was fired by incendiaries shortly after 12 o'clock Saturday night. The fire was kindled in the rear of G. W. Kinney's tank shop, on Main street, and communicated to Moses' tobacco store. It then followed the north of Main street west, burning thirteen buildings. Three more were pulled down to check the fire. The hardware stores of W. W. Gibbs & Co., D. Gothschalk, and D. M. Semple, A. Webber's drug store, R. Strauss' liquor store, and the American Hotel were destroyed. Loss roughly put at $20,000.

AT BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 15.—Last night an ice-house and contents valued at $800 was destroyed by fire. No insurance.

COURTNEY.

The Oarsman Alleged to Have Been Poisoned Before the Race Saturday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Courtney, the oarsman who was poisoned at Greenwood Lake Saturday, is still in a very weak condition. Dr. Ward, his physician, does not hesitate to say he was drugged. Courtney was interviewed by a *Times* reporter to-day. He says there were several indications that he had been dosed with a pretty strong solution of arsenic, and he firmly believes if the poison had not acted as quickly and in the way it did, he would have died before morning. Questioned about renewing the match, he said: "I will row Riley or any other man in the world for any reasonable amount of money. I will not row for glory again, and I have dipped my oar for the last time in Greenwood Lake. It is a splendid course, but if such scenes as that of Saturday are possible there, it is no place for me. If Riley wants to meet me in a square race, I will meet him half way between my home and his. I will row him at Troy, and though I am not particularly anxious for a five-mile course, if that distance suits him better I will consent. I have learned a lesson that I will not soon forget. When I row again my wife will accompany me and do my cooking. Until now I have had a foolish faith in everybody, but I guess I must give it up."

"Were you financially interested in the match of Saturday?"

"Yes, my brother and myself had about $1,000 bet on the result. I did not put up the money personally, but I authorized friends to bet for me at the general rate of 100 to 70 on myself. If anybody imagines that I purposely made myself sick, this statement ought to dispel their debts."

"Have you anything to say about Riley?"

"Nothing whatever, except that he and I are good friends. I do not believe he would knowingly be a party to any such despicable trick as was played upon me. He has always acted fairly in my previous matches with him, and I am sure he cannot but say that I won them on my merits. I know what the man can do to an inch with a pair of sculls, and must say again that I am satisfied I can beat him in any race. As to the time he is reported to have made on Saturday, I must be allowed to doubt it. A time-keeper who makes a mistake of a minute in a mile is, to say the least, not trustworthy."

"What inducements were held out to you to engage in the match?"

"I was led to believe that I would get one-half of the receipts at the grand stand and one-quarter of the excursion fares, or something of that sort, but I failed to see any grand stand. These were the inducements offered when it was proposed to have the race come off on the Fourth of July, but I don't know what will be done now. It looks at present as if the railroad folks were about the only winners."

It was thought the dregs of the tea had been preserved, but this seems to be a mistake, and there is no chance to tell definitely what was administered.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and Upper Lake region, higher pressure, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, followed at Northern and Western stations by clearing weather and winds shifting to warmer southerly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Rn.*	*Weather.*
6:53a. m.	29.85	74	63	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
11:18a. m.	29.82	80	62	S. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
2:00p. m.	29.75	88	34	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
3:53p. m.	29.74	88	34	S., fresh......	.....	Clear.
9:00p. m.	29.75	80	70	S. W., fresh..	....	Clear.
10:18p. m.	29.75	80	70	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 90; minimum, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Alpena	29.79	72	Calm	......	Calm.
Buffalo	29.86	70	S. W., gentle	......	Calm.
Cheyenne	29.04	61	S. E., gentle	......	Calm.
Cleveland	29.88	75	S., fresh	......	Calm.
Davenport	29.76	79	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.82	74	S. W., gentle	......	Calm.
Duluth	29.68	66	W., fresh	......	Calm.
Escanaba	......	68	N., gentle	......	Thre't'ng
Grand Haven	29.75	79	S., brisk	......	Clear.
Port Huron	28.83	72	S., gentle	......	Hazy.
Keokuk	29.75	82	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.79	77	E., gentle	.11	Hazy.
Marquette	29.63	68	S. W., gent.	1.16	Rain.
Milwaukee	29.73	77	S., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.83	70	N., gentle	......	Fair.
Toledo	29.84	54	Calm	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.90	65	S. W., gentl	......	Clear.

JUDICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 15.—The Republican County Convention met at this city yesterday and elected delegates to the District Judicial Convention at Galva on the 18th inst. The two candidates for the position of third Circuit Judge under the new law before the Convention were H. Bigelow, of Galva, and John J. Glenn, of Monmouth. The contest between the friends of these gentlemen was a lively one, and the delegation chosen is divided. Out of twenty-one delegates, the probabilities are that eleven will support Glenn and ten Bigelow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—The Hon. C. F. McNeill, of Watseka, who was a candidate for the Third Judgship in the Eleventh new Judicial District, has withdrawn his name in favor of Franklin Blades, of Watseka, who is now a leading Republican candidate.

A DANITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Hon. Sumner Howard, District-Attorney of Utah, informed a *Call* reporter last evening that the object of his visit to this city was to hunt up a certain witness for the purpose of producing him before the Grand Jury of Utah, now in session investigating the Mormon affairs of that Territory. This witness was a member of the famous Danite band, and it had generally been assumed was murdered many years ago. Howard, however, succeeded in tracing him up, and ascertained that he has been living in this State for some twenty-five years. His evidence will have an important bearing upon the investigation. For satisfactory reasons the name of the witness and the nature of his testimony is withheld. Howard left with the witness for Utah this morning.

Execution of Spies.

Correspondence New York Times.

BUCHAREST, June 18.—One of my colleagues, who was at Giurgevo when the affair took place, gave me an account of an incident which will explain the extreme circumspection necessary in the granting of the much-coveted permission to follow the operations of the army of invasion. The country swarms with spies, in Turkish pay; these are generally Israelites, of whom great numbers accompany the rear guards of the columns as sutlers or peddlers. Two of these worthies had rendered themselves very conspicuous for their ubiquity and their inquisitiveness. Naturally, they were suspected and watched, and on Sunday night were arrested as they were about to embark in a small boat on the Danube for some unknown destination. Taken immediately before the Provost Marshal, and interrogated as to their intentions, their answers, at first evasive, gradually became embarrassed, as they had no papers, and the excuse that they "were going to fish for sterlets by torchlight" was not considered an available one. At last, the younger of the two, a fellow of about 20 years of age, hoping, doubtless, to save his own life by the sacrifice of his comrade, avowed that he had received money from the Turks, and that, in spite of the inundations, they had intended to cross the Danube in order to make their report to a person posted at a certain point on the Bulgarian shore. This was quite sufficient to establish their guilt; the Court-Martial pronounced its sentence, and a platoon of execution was then and there detailed. According to my informant, the behavior of the two culprits was very different. The elder of the two, a man about 40, tall and powerfully built, with strongly marked features, marched out with a stoicism worthy of a better fate. His companion, on the contrary, was the picture of the most abject despair. He threw himself at the feet of his judges, invoked their compassion in favor of the revelations which he had made, called upon Abraham and Isaac and the prophets in general to help him, even offered to abjure his faith if his life were spared, and fell upon his face and writhed about like a reptile, until he was carried out bodily and tied to a tree, where he continued his howls and lamentations in a guttural jargon of Hebrew, German, and Turkish, until a bullet sent him into another world. The other walked out boldly and without a remonstrance. He gave a glance of unutterable contempt at his cowardly accomplice, put his back against a stake, and then, for the first time, opening his lips, said with a sneer that he had already done harm enough to the Russians to pay for his life, and that he thought little of its sacrifice. His last words were: "Fire, dogs! I hate your accursed race!" There was a roll of musketry; the two spies fell forward on their faces; a Corporal stepped out and discharged a bullet, as a coup de grace, into the ear of each, and all was over. Nobody knows their names nor whence they came, and nothing but their unmistakable Jewish physiognomies would have revealed their origin.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ill., July 15.—Will Chamberlin, a son of E. Chamberlin, a prominent wholesale grocer of this city, ended his career by his own hand. He rang for a servant, and just as the servant closed the door leaving, Chamberlin fired his revolver, taking effect in his own temple. He died instantly. He was not yet of age, but has been reckless in his habits, and occasioned much sorrow to his relatives and friends. He left a note to his father, naming two women to whom he attributed his ruin.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—Michael Stokes, an army tailor, cut his throat to-day and will not recover. Cause, whisky.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived, the steamships Britannic, from Liverpool, and Arragon, from Bristol.

FATHER POINT, July 15.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, and Canadian, from Glasgow, have passed in.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Arrived, the steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 15.—The steamships Canada and Frisia, from New York, Polynesia, from Montreal, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—All the papers this morning devoted a good deal of space to the financial situation here and the run on the banks Saturday. The latter is treated quite lengthy, and is not regarded as in any sense serious or likely to result in disaster.

The United States Fire-Insurance Company of this city has reinsured all its policies in the Scottish Commercial Company of Glasgow, and closed up affairs. The dullness of business was the chief cause of winding up. It will pay all debts, and return 90 per cent to stockholders.

The Russian Generals in Armenia.

The military careers of the Russian Generals who have been so unsuccessful in Armenia are sketched by a writer in *Pall Mall Gazette*. Melikoff and Tergukassoff are Armenians: Dewel is a German; and Oklobschio is a Montenegrin. Gen. Melikoff, who is only 53 years of age, is the son of a merchant, and began his military career as an officer in the hussar regiment in St. Petersburg. With his soldiers, Melikoff is personally a great favorite. He visits them in their bovouacs, tastes their soup, and inquires after their comforts. He takes especial care of the sick, frequently inspecting the field hospitals and ambulances. At the same time, he is a strict disciplinarian, and requires from all, and particularly from the non-commissioned officers of his army, a punctual performance of their duty. Educated in the Lazareff institution in Moscow, he speaks, besides Armenian, Turkish, Persian, Russian and French, but knows nothing of either German or English. General Tergukassoff is descended from an Armenian clergyman. When Schamyl was taken prisoner, Tergukassoff was the first to mount the walls of Guniz, and to plant on them the Russian colors. General Oklobschio, the commander of the Rion Corps, has been for many years in the Russian service. Admittedly a brave soldier, his capacity as an independent leader is questioned. He is said to act rashly and without due forethought.

Going Ahead.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Women are forging right ahead in England, as in this country. The Senate of the University of London lately heard a petition of 200 doctors against the granting of medical degrees to women, their protest being grounded avowedly on their fear of competition. The Senate concluded to go on with its degree-granting, however. The chief prize in applied mathematics and mechanics in the University was won this year by Miss Ellen M. Watson, over a hundred or so young men; she has also won the Meyer de Rothschild scholarship of $250 per year. When Prof. Clifford called out her name for the honor, he said hers was the finest mathematical mind he had ever met with in a pupil of either sex, and that a few more students like her would raise the young university above the older institutions. And yet Miss Watson is young and pretty. She was not the only woman to win distinction in the college; for Prof. Huxley's daughter Marion took the first prize in art, Miss Constance D'Arcy the first in art anatomy, and Miss Orme, sister of Prof. Masson's wife, gained the Joseph Hume scholarship in jurisprudence. We observe that the Paris faculty of medicine have given a doctor's diploma to Zenaide Oukonoff, a young Russian woman, at the same time complimenting her highly on her scientific attainments.

What Makes Bow-Legs.

Popular Science Monthly.

Bow-legs and knock-knees are among the commonest deformities of humanity, and wise mothers assert that the crookedness in either case arises from the afflicted one having been put upon his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a Manchester (England) physician, Dr. Crompton, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differently. He attributes the first-mentioned distortion to a habit some youngsters delight in, of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other; some will go to sleep with the soles together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked; they don't attempt to make it when they are socked or slippered. So the remedy is obvious: keep the baby's soles covered. Knock-knees the Doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side, with one knee tucked under the hollow behind the other. He has found that where one leg has been bowed inward more than the other, the patient has always slept on one side, and the uppermost member has been the most deformed. Here the preventive is to pad the inside of the knees, so as to keep them apart, and let the limbs grow freely their own way. All of which is commended to mothers who desire the physical uprightness of their progeny.

Turkish Cavalry in Armenia.

Early in June a regiment of 500 mounted Circassians and fifty Kurd horsemen, under the command of Moussa Pasha, were sent from Erzeroum to the Soughanis. A correspondent of the London *News* describes their entry into camp. They came filing two deep in a long column, over the hillside, each of the five squadrons having a crimson or parti-colored red-and-white banner at its head, blazoned with a white crescent and a star. The men wore the long Circassian tunic, reaching to the middle calf, and confined at the waist by an embroidered belt, supporting the usual guardless cimeter and long dagger with primitive leaf-shaped blade, besides the accustomed supply of highly-ornamented pistols, pipes, and silver-mounted boxes. The tunics were mostly black or dark olive, though there was a sprinkling of bright saffron, green, and crimson, especially among the Chiefs and Princes. They wore the usual Circassian head-dress, a red or white tall cap surrounded by a mop-like covering of black or brown Astrachan fur, concealing all but the top of the inner cap. Both sides of the breast are covered by double horizontal rows of wooden or silver tubes, according to the social position of the individual. Each man carried at his back a sixteen-shooting Winchester rifle, and many, loth to part with their ancestral weapons, carried in addition the quaint-looking, straight-stocked, silver-ringed, flint-lock of his native mountain. Next day came the Kurds, still more picturesque than the Circassians, with their huge bright-tinted turbans, and crimson and blue flowing garments showing through light muslin and silk mantles. Extravagantly wide trowsers and red leather boots turned up at the toe completed the attire. The armament consisted of the Winchester rifle, curved cimeter, and long, reed-like lance, which they shook and brandished till it quivered like a vibrating string. These troops were subsequently defeated by the Russians, between the mountains and Kars.

An Italian Tragedy.

Five years ago a young actress made the acquaintance, in Italy, of a Prince of an old Florentine family. The young pair became much attached to each other, and when the Prince went to Paris, he passed much of his time in the woman's company. Six months ago the Prince's father died, after urging his son to relinquish the society of the actress. The young man complied, and informed her that he could see her in the future but rarely. She was distressed, but, finding him unshaken in his resolution, appears to acquiesce. A month ago he returned to Paris, and she sent a request that he would dine and pass an evening with her. He accepted, and, after dining, they drove to the Bois de Boulogne. On returning she dropped her fan from the carriage, and he alighted to recover it. As he did so she fired two shots from a revolver at herself, one of which took effect in her breast. She handed her lover, as he stood in horror at her head, a sealed package, which he placed hastily in his pocket, and then turned his attention to her. She was taken to his residence, and at last accounts was in a high fever and unconscious. The package was handed to the Commissary of Police, and found to contain a letter expressing the impossibility of living without his affection, and her determination to die.

In Croup and acute Laryngitis, Pneumonia, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia with marked and decided benefit. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., 137 West Forty-seventh street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

As a cleansing preparation for the teeth none equal Bernard's Golden Dentilave. It is pure and harmless, and can be used without injury. For sale by all druggists.

MEDICAL.

PREVENT SICKNESS.

Attack the first symptoms of sickness or disease. Break up a cold the first night it manifests itself, and prevent Throat and Lung Difficulties. Keep the stomach and organs of digestion in good condition. Be free from every chronic ailment. Be stout and strong. Thousands can refer for complete protection to that elegant and effective household remedy,

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

It should be taken after unusual exposure, whether it may seem necessary or not, because it can do no harm, and is sure, if the symptoms of Fever, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, and Pains of the Bones and Muscles lurk in the system, to banish them instantly. It is not a medicine in the revolting, nauseating sense of the word, but by comparison a

DELICIOUS COMPOUND

flavored with the choicest spices, and tremendously effective in arresting dangerous symptoms of disease or sickness. A warm and grateful tonic, it has proved of great benefit in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Oppression of the Stomach after Eating, and Diseases of the

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The greatest proof of the value of this remedy for every ailment for which it is recommended, that wherever it is once used it has established itself so firmly that no amount of counter-attraction, no persuasive eloquence of dealers who try to force other Extracts or Essences in its place, or decry it in order to exalt their own, can shake the confidence reposed in it.

MERIT HAS TRIUMPHED

in this case, as it must in every case. It is the largest in size. It is therefore cheapest in price. It is the best, and costs the manufacturers two and one-half times as much money to prepare it as it does to supply the ordinary Essences and Extracts of Jamaica Ginger, so-called, now before the public.

1,000,000

samples of this incomparable household remedy have been given away the past two years in order to convince the public that in elegant flavor, purity, and prompt medicinal effect, it utterly surpasses all other preparations of ginger, pain-killers, composition-powders, hot-drops, and the thousand and one disagreeable, disgusting, and nauseating compounds which are now used in the treatment of household ailments.

SAMPLES FREE

of charge may be obtained of all druggists, grocers, and dealers in family stores. The proprietors are bound that the public shall have an opportunity of judging between

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and the filthy compounds that seek, by misrepresentation and fraud, to become its rivals.

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West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

LINEN SUITS, COSTUMES, AND Summer Cloaks TO BE SLAUGHTERED!

For the next 30 days we will sell all our Linen Suits, Percale Suits, and Polonaises, also Cashmere and Drap d'Ete Cloaks for less than the cost of material. These goods are all of our own make, and are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Linen Suits, in 3 pieces, for $2.50.
Linen Basques and Overskirts for $3, formerly sold for $6.
Linen Basques and Overskirts, nicely embroidered, $3.50, former price $7.
Linen Suits, in 3 pieces, handsomely embroidered, $4; usual price $8.
Brown Percale Suits, 3 pieces, $2.75.
Brown and Blue Percale Polonaises, $4 and $4.50; sold for $8 and $9.
Linen Suits elegantly embroidered, in 3 pieces, with knife plaiting, $5 and $5.50; sold for $10.
Cashmere Cloaks, extra long, lace trimmed, $5.
Cashmere Cloaks, richly trimmed and wide fringe, $6 and $7; former price $12.
Drap d'Ete Cloaks, elegantly trimmed in the latest designs, $8 and $10; former price $18 and $20.
Drap d'Ete Dolmans, in all the newest shapes, richly trimmed, $8 and $10; usual price $16 to $22.50.

SILK CLOAKS.

25 Silk Cloaks at $8.50, worth $16.
35 Silk Cloaks at $10 and $12, worth $25.
25 Silk Cloaks at $14 and $16.50, worth $28.
20 Silk Cloaks at $20, former price $35.

Parasols at Almost Half Price.

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Prepares its graduates for commanding positions in common and scientific pursuits. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 11, 1877. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JOLIET, July 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of August, at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board.
R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles have made $2,000. $100 have paid $1,700 in 30 days. We Guarantee all 60 day Straddles; Money refunded if no profit is made. Reference given. Correspondence solicited.
W. F. HUBBELL & CO.,
MEMBERS AMERICAN MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE
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WATKIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, $2 to $3 per day. Appointments A1. 'Bus free. Send for circular and analysis of water. C. S. FROST, Proprietor.

THE CENTRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY IS NOW open; renovated, attractive and reasonable. J. E. MECRAY and T. E. HARKINS, Proprietors.

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A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will *keep any length of time in any climate, and is not liable*, like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is for sale by the best Grocers everywhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Chicago Bank Clearings Still on the Decline.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—Hogs Stronger—Provisions Unsettled.

Wheat Weakened by Fine Weather—Corn Easier—Other Grain Steady.

FINANCIAL.

It is better to understand the decline in the figures of Chicago bank clearings than to overlook or ignore them. For many weeks the reports of the Clearing-House here have exhibited a falling off in the business of our banks. At no time has this been more marked than last week, which has a loss of more than 20 per cent in comparison with the clearings of the corresponding week of last year. This takes place simultaneously with a slow but unmistakable improvement in foreign trade, and a gain in general bank clearings, which, taking the whole country through, were 7½ per cent better in the first week of July in 1877 than in 1876. The gain, which is strongest at places like New York and Boston, may be attributed to the commercial recovery. This would hardly be felt to the same extent at Chicago. The business of this centre depends mainly upon the movements of produce, the marketing of produce, and the like. The shortage in the last wheat crop accounts for a considerable diminution of transactions here, and another cause is the check given to exports by the high prices to which grain and provisions were carried at the outbreak of the war. With the marketing of the new crop and the distribution throughout the West of the money paid for it, business in Chicago will certainly rapidly improve both among the banks and merchants.

The supply of negotiable paper was small. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; outside borrowers can obtain at 4 per cent on call and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 3,418,517	$ 287,237
Tuesday	3,013,908	223,015
Wednesday	2,979,714	244,071
Thursday	2,832,078	256,057
Friday	2,918,676	245,719
Saturday	2,890,570	356,636
Total	$18,053,465	$1,592,737
Corresponding week last year	23,028,087	1,768,252

SUCCESS OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The recent sale of $400,000 trade dollars in San Francisco, closing out the present supply of that coin, calls attention to the success of the trade dollar. This dollar was authorized by the demonetizing act of Feb. 12, 1873, and was intended to enlarge the market for American silver in the East. The coin contains 420 grains of silver 900 fine. Its coinage was limited to orders for export, but the export demand grew so that both the Pacific coast mints were kept busy in striking it off. About $24,500,000 have been coined, including $2,714,950 coined at Philadelphia. The Custom-House records show that $20,629,815 have been exported from San Francisco, which is within $1,236,585 of the total amount coined by the Pacific coast mints. This apparent supply does not really remain on the Pacific coast, since large amounts are known to have been carried home to China on the persons of returning Chinese. Altogether, the coinage of the trade dollar must be regarded as a fortunate experiment.

PARK BONDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Will you please explain through your columns why North and West Side Park bonds are worth less than other city and county securities bearing same interest, and oblige

A READER.

Answer—The difference in price is due to the unfamiliarity of the general public with the nature and validity of these securities. They are of equal validity with the other city and county bonds, but are not so well known and are not so acceptable to investors in other cities, who can familiarize themselves much more easily with the legality of a general city or county bond than with that of one issued on special security and for a special local purpose.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The Yorkville Savings Bank, of Yorkville, N. Y., was closed on the 11th inst., by order of the Bank Superintendent. The liabilities are $20,587.69, and the assets, according to the officers, $19,866.08, leaving a deficit of $721.61. In December, 1875, a deficit was discovered of $11,064, which the officers made good, but the bank soon drifted again into trouble.

The depositors of the Trades' Savings Bank of New York have not received any dividend, although the failure occurred nearly a year ago, in August last. The Receiver, S. B. White, holds cash enough to make a 10 per cent dividend, but is charged with a design to appropriate it to pay his own claims and those of his friends, who, with himself, are creditors of the broken bank.

MINING BOARDS CONSOLIDATED IN NEW YORK.

The members of the American Mining and Stock Exchange, in their meeting Wednesday, unanimously adopted the plan proposed for consolidating with the New York Mining Stock Exchange. The charters of both institutions require seven days' legal notice to be published of any change in the charters, so that on the 17th or 18th of this month it is expected that the members of both institutions will meet together and adopt a joint constitution and by-laws. The "Open Board and Gold Exchange" voted on Wednesday, by 57 to 24, to dissolve, and appointed a committee to carry out the necessary details, and arrange for a division of the funds, about $20,000, among the members.

THE LOAN MARKET IN BOSTON.

The loan market in Boston continues to exhibit a streak of firmness, although the demand for loans is light. The *Advertiser* says that in one way or another there seems to be a good deal of money drawn away from the banks, and many of them find themselves, if not exactly poor, at least not overburdened with surplus funds, and with little occasion for the time to go outside of their regular customers for business. But little paper is granted as low as 4 per cent.

CORNERS IN SUBSIDIARY SILVER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Some enterprising brokers in San Francisco attempted last week to get up a corner in subsidiary coin, which at this time is flowing into the interior to help move the crops. They overdid the thing, as such speculators usually do, and, instead of getting higher prices, found it impossible to dispose of their wares except at a loss. Fractional coin is now selling in San Francisco at 5@5½ per cent discount.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

There was some movement in railroad shares in the Baltimore stock market on Wednesday. Baltimore & Ohio was weak, the sales including 25 shares Baltimore & Ohio second preferred at 87; 10 do at 86½; 10 do at 86; 10 do at 86½; 10 do at 85; 10 shares first preferred do at 95, 20 shares do common at 92, closing at 91½ bid, 92 asked.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104⅞@105⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95⅜@94⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	487	489
Belgium	513¾	511¼
France	513¾	511¼
Switzerland	513¾	511¼
Germany	95¼	96
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	27	27¼
Austria	....	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	111⅝	112
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	106⅝	106⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	109	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	112	112⅜
United States 10-40s	112⅜	113⅛
United States new 5s of '81	111⅛	111¼
United States currency 6s	123⅝	......

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*109	*110
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*109	*110
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*109	*110
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds, long	*108½	*109½
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. (L. Park)	*97½	....
City Railway, South Side	150	152
City Railway, West Side	180	....
City Railway, North Side	....	128
[illegible] Insurance Company	....	126
Chamber of Commerce	....	70
[illegible] Railway 7 per cents	*105	106½
[illegible]	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Gold opened and closed at [illegible], with sales in the interim at 105¾. Borrowing rates [illegible] to 1½ per cent per annum and [illegible].

Silver at London 54¼ pence. Here silver bars are 128¼ greenbacks, 118⅜ gold. Silver coin ¼ discount.

Governments active.

Railroad bonds strong and generally higher.

State bonds quiet.

The stock market fluctuated to-day. It was firm and higher in the early dealings, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent, with coal stocks again the most conspicuous in the upward movement. Towards 1 o'clock there was a slight reaction, followed by firmness, but later in the day there was a decline of from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent, which was recovered in the final dealings. The market closed stronger and higher. Morris & Essex fell off to 68¼, and recovered to 69¼. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off to 40¼, and closed at 41¾. Delaware & Hudson reacted to 36½, but closed at 36¼. New York Central rose to 94⅜, and closed at 94⅜. Erie advanced to 8⅜. Lake Shore rose to 50⅜, and closed at 50¼. St. Paul preferred fell off to 57½, and finally recovered to 58. Rock Island advanced to 94⅜. Northwestern preferred to 49¾, St. Paul common to 22⅜, Western Union to 62¼, and Illinois Central to 58¼.

Transactions aggregated 166,000 shares, of which 11,500 were New York Central, 3,300 Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 7,600 Northwestern, 4,600 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal, 50,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 17,000 Morris & Essex, and 16,800 Western Union.

Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@5.

Customs receipts, $240,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $200,000.

Clearings, $20,000,000.

Sterling, long, 486½; short, 488½.

The following is the weekly bank statement: Loans, decrease, $871,400; specie, decrease, $2,371,500; legal tenders, increase, $362,200; deposits, decrease, $2,140,300; circulation, increase, $110,300; reserve, decrease, $1,474,225.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112	New 4½s	106⅝
New	106¾	10-40s	112⅜
Coupons, '67	109¼	Coupons	113
Coupons, '68	112⅛	Currency	124
New 5s	111½		

STOCKS.

Western Union	62¼	Northwestern pfd	49¾
Quicksilver	13	C., C., C. & I.	24
Quicksilver preferred	24	New Jersey Central	9½
Pacific Mail	20¼	Rock Island	94⅜
Mariposa	2½	St. Paul	22⅜
Mariposa preferred	2½	St. Paul preferred	58
Adams Express	96½	Wabash	3⅛
Wells-Fargo	81	Fort Wayne	90
American Express	44	Terre Haute	5
United States Express	41½	Terre Haute, pfd	14
New York Central	94⅜	C. & A.	84
Erie	18¾	C. & A. preferred	100
Erie preferred	19	Ohio & Mississippi	3¾
Harlem	138	D., L. & W.	41¾
Harlem preferred	136	A. & P. Tel	19¾
Michigan Central	42¼	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	88	C., B. & Q.	99⅛
Union Pacific, stock	63⅛	Hannibal & St. Jo.	....
Lake Shore	50¼	Central Pacific bonds	108
Illinois Central	58¼	Union Pacific bonds	105⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburg	81	U. P. land-grant	103
Northwestern	21¾	U. P. sinking-fund	97½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¾	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri	106⅝
Virginia, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	11½	Kentuck	4
Belcher	3⅜	Leopard	1¼
Best & Belcher	17¾	Mexican	10⅜
Bullion	6¼	Northern Belle	16⅜
Consolidated Virginia	36	Overman	14
California	33	Ophir	15¼
Chollar	28½	Raymond & Ely	8¾
Caledonia	3⅝	Silver Hill	1
Crown Point	3⅜	Savage	6¼
Exchequer	6⅞	Segregated Belcher	21
Gould & Curry	12	Sierra Nevada	5¼
Hale & Norcross	5	Union Consolidated	5¼
Imperial	1	Yellow Jacket	9⅜
Julia Consolidated	1⅛	Eureka Consolidated	26⅜
Justice	8		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 14—Evening.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅛. Below the Bank of England rate, ⅞.

Consols for money and account, 94 11-16.

United States bonds—'65s, 106; '67s, 106¼; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 93; Erie, 107½; pfd, 17; Illinois Central, 56.

PARIS, July 14.—Rentes, 107f 40c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	5,754	8,668	5,634	10,745
Wheat, bu	11,955	62,484	27,712	38,181
Corn, bu	268,596	158,146	219,575	181,064
Oats, bu	23,681	37,730	16,964	41,144
Rye, bu	1,585	2,610	378	40
Barley, bu	5,250	....	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	51,891	24,109	458	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	38,190	24,830	830
B. corn, lbs	....	....	....	....
C. meats, lbs	101,456	100,000	20,250	....
Beef, tcs	....	....	1,821,858	1,751,312
Beef, brls	....	....	240	....
Pork, brls	450	....	....	19
Lard, lbs	....	....	768	199
Tallow, lbs	23,170	32,335	100,455	325,831
Butter, lbs	245,877	149,270	28,300	73,714
Live hogs, No.	12,700	12,527	215,860	117,330
Cattle, No.	2,794	3,447	4,989	7,628
Sheep, No.	414	544	2,537	3,697
Hides, lbs	110,865	121,191	....	220
Highwin's, brls	....	158	72,670	123,750
Wool, lbs	736,879	163,434	50	100
Potatoes, bu	380	2,142	370,140	163,638
Coal, tons	3,050	3,584	10	30
Hay, tons	54	20	439	195
Lumber, m ft	6,242	3,799	38	....
Shingles, m	4,863	1,660	2,039	1,545
Salt, brls	2,837	1,199	185	597
			3,863	848

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 1,541 bu wheat, 1,159 bu corn, 3,272 bu oats, 550 bu rye, 452 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter weat, 11 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 9 cars No. 2 spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (35 wheat); 202 cars high mixed corn, 4 cars new do, 9 cars new mixed, 437 cars and 21,700 bu No. 2 corn, 184 cars rejected do, 24 cars no grade (860 corn); 4 cars white oats, 10 cars and 1,400 bu No. 2 do, 24 cars rejected (38 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 2 cars rejected barley. Total (939 cars), 404,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,200 bu wheat, 267,207 bu corn, 3,896 bu oats, 2,958 bu rye, 3,626 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 14, 1877.	July 7, 1877.	July 15, 1876.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	38,112	42,686	50,225
Wheat, bu	76,435	80,650	352,737
Corn, bu	1,054,516	729,023	828,936
Oats, bu	178,404	241,689	329,977
Rye, bu	6,365	4,297	14,452
Barley, bu	25,593	24,737	6,720
Live hogs, No.	65,921	64,969	80,817
Cattle, No.	13,781	13,236	24,634
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	42,903	38,259	49,297
Wheat, bu	177,147	117,249	353,641
Corn, bu	1,878,686	1,348,891	893,404
Oats, bu	199,093	184,649	349,484
Rye, bu	23,578	84,906	20,235
Barley, bu	2,174	4,453	1,658
Live hogs, No.	23,073	22,402	33,045
Cattle, No.	8,621	9,668	17,000

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	July 14, 1877.	July 7, 1877.	July 15, 1876.
Flour, brls	2,200	1,750	8,700
Wheat, bu	204,335	161,000	512,415
Corn, bu	625,500	381,810	417,500

A member of the Board of Trade desires us to say that American No. 2 spring wheat at 12s 3d@13s 4d is now selling higher in Liverpool than California Club at 12s 9d@13s. They are paying 59s 6d per 500 lbs for California wheat, just shipped, which cannot arrive in England until the beginning of next December. Cargoes of straight No. 2 spring sold at 59s 6d, less rate of freight at say 10s (it is now about 8s) and insurance at 6d, leaves 49s per 500 lbs, or equal to $1.41 per 60 lbs in gold, or $1.48 currency, in Chicago.

"The lowest through rate to Liverpool I ever made, was made just now," said a prominent operator on Saturday, but he would not name the figures. However, the statement shows that rates are at a minimum—at least for maximum distances.

St. Louis received over 90,000 bu wheat Saturday, and Cincinnati 33,000 bu.

Commission merchants say that, according to their advices from the barley sections of Iowa, the crop generally is in a promising condition. Scott County, famous for fine barley, bids fair to produce a good crop. Of course the barley in the field is just now in that stage where a rain storm might do irreparable injury, and in fact a good crop cannot be counted on until the grain is harvested and properly secured.

The leading produce markets were moderately active Saturday, and irregularly steady, at an easier range of prices. Breadstuffs were slightly depressed by continued fine weather, and the fact of large receipts here or elsewhere, though the British markets were stronger. There was a fair shipping movement, and rumors of freight engagements for large quantities of lard and meats.

Jobbers of dry goods had nothing new to report. There is a steady hand-to-mouth demand for staple and seasonable goods, and the market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Groceries were reasonably active and unchanged. Sugars were in brisk demand, and were strong. Coffees, rice, teas, and most other lines were also held at full prices. In the butter market there was considerable activity, and previous quotations were sustained with firmness. Cheese was unchanged, being quoted steady at 7@8½c for good to best full cream. No new features were developed in the dried fruit, canned goods, and fish markets. There was an active call for grain-bags, and the market was strong at Friday's advance: Stark at 23½c, Montaup at 22½c, Lewiston at 21½c, and American at 19c. Leather was dull, as previously quoted. Oils, paints, and colors were quiet and unchanged. There was a light demand for coal and wood at previous quotations.

The wholesale lumber market was active Saturday to the extent of the offerings, and piece stuff was firmer. The yard business appears to be improving slowly, and the market is gaining in strength, the disposition to shade quoted prices not being so frequent as it has been. The prospect of a good fall trade, the short supply on the Mississippi, and the moderate receipts cause the better feeling in the trade. There were no important changes in wool, hides, or broom-corn, all of which may be quoted firm, under moderate offerings, with a comparatively good inquiry. Seeds were dull, and some varieties were easy under fair offerings. Hay was in moderate request, and steady. The receipts continue light, but ample. Poultry was in fair request, and steady, except the small stock. Potatoes were dull.

Lake freights were moderately active, and firm at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 4,000 bu wheat, 400,000 bu corn, and 70,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged on grain at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, July 7, 1877:

	1877. July 7.	1877. June 30.	1876. July 8.	1875. July 10.
Wheat, bu	2,331,860	2,924,795	10,168,717	8,355,036
Corn	9,189,468	9,848,173	7,851,032	7,340,342
Oats	2,334,877	2,437,843	3,846,949	2,076,216
Barley	458,906	470,663	538,430	19,432
Rye	321,463	342,675	295,037	70,657
Total bu.	14,636,574	16,020,749	22,700,165	17,867,683

SHIPPING VALUES.

We extract the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co., of this city:

The intermediate charges to put wheat from our elevators alongside ship is now about 12c. Estimating it 14c at the close of August, and August wheat at $1.18, would cost $1.32 alongside ship. With sail freights 5s 6d and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost about 47s 9d off the coast. September wheat at $1.12, with inland charges estimated at 16c. Beerbohm's quotation spring wheat for prompt shipment 56s,—a difference of 8s 3d, equal to 25c per bu on August wheat, and 9s 3d, equal to 28c per bu on September wheat.

Cash corn at 49c, intermediate charges 11c, would cost 60c alongside ship; sail freights 5s, 2 per cent commission, would cost 25s 9d off coast.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the foreign gold values and coin duties on goods entered for consumption at the port of Chicago during last week. The currency value is about $83,400:

Class of Goods.	Foreign value.	United States duty.
Window glass	$ 2,900	$ 1,920.57
Pig iron	8,290	1,832.17
Drug sundries	1	.61
Straw braid	968	290.40
Toys and fancy goods	4,367	1,776.39
Earthenware	1,836	815.96
Dry goods	16,128	8,773.48
Glassware	1,015	406.00
Mustard	1,629	899.50
Gelatine	1,290	451.50
Salt	2,105	963.20
Chinaware	787	387.60
Ale, beer, and porter	201	49.48
Books	1,037	82.50
Gin	70	205.74
Champagne	400	124.26
Brandy	207	339.55
Still wines	477	144.80
Cigars	180	426.13
Musical instruments	2,898	33.60
Leaf tobacco		1,880.20
Total	$47,043	$21,853.64

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 14: Valentine Haas, 2 casks wine; Henry Greenebaum & Co., 7 cases books; Gould Bros. & Dibble, 4 casks tiles; George Stewart & Co., 290 sacks salt; Lawrence & Martin, 5 red cases gin, 10 green cases gin; Union Rolling Mill Company, 11 tons spiegel iron; Burley & Tyrrell, 4 pkgs Porcelain ware. Amount collected, $1,830.63.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active for a hot summer's day, though the business in pork and lard was chiefly in changes from one month to another, and the feeling was irregular. Hogs were quoted stronger, and Liverpool was quoted ½s higher on pork, 3d on lard, and 6d@1s in meats. These things induced higher quotations here in the early part of the session, but the market weakened later. We note that meats continue to move out freely, and arrangements are rumored to have been made to materially decrease our stocks of lard.

The number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates mentioned, according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns furnished to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, are as follows, at the undermentioned places:

	1877.	1876.
Cincinnati, July 11	84,300	63,600
Chicago, July 11	840,000	700,000
Indianapolis, July 11	112,000	148,000
Cedar Rapids, July 11	74,300	49,000
Kansas City, July 10	50,000	12,500
Cleveland, July 7	76,009	92,661
Total	1,236,609	1,065,761
Approximate total to all places	1,410,000	1,185,000
Increase	225,000	

The *Commercial Bulletin* of this city makes the packing at Chicago to be 880,000 head, against 703,202 a year ago to date, and 450,000 two years ago. The aggregate packing of the West is placed at 1,460,000 hogs.

The following table exhibits the shipments of provisions in detail for the week ending July 12:

Articles.	Brls.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Pieces.	Gross weight, lbs.
Pork	3,674				
Lard	150	5,179			
Hams	394	2,741	2,833	3,173	2,123,486
Sides	129	115	6,140	20,474	3,006,148
Should'rs	35	190	736	8,067	4,629,640
Tongues	61				687,954
Hocks	16				

Also, 2,486 other packages lard and 138 do hams.

MESS PORK—Was fairly active in futures, and advanced 10c per brl, then declined 20c, and closed 2½c lower than Friday's latest quotations. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash at $13.65; 16,750 brls seller August at $13.57½@13.77½; and 15,500 brls seller September at $13.67½@13.87½. Total, 32,500 brls. The market closed tame at $13.60@13.65 cash or seller July; $13.62½@13.65 seller August; and $13.72½@13.75 seller September. Seller the year closed nominally at $13.00@13.25.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $12.25@12.50, and extra prime do at $9.25@9.50.

LARD—Was moderately active, and advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs, but closed 2½c below Friday's latest quotations. Sales were reported of 6,750 tcs seller August at $9.15@9.25, and 7,500 tcs seller September at $9.22½@9.35. Total, 14,250 tcs. The market closed tame at $9.12½@9.15 cash or seller July; $9.15@9.17½ seller August; and $9.22½@9.25 seller September. New lard was quoted at 15c per 100 lbs below the price of regular.

MEATS—Were in good demand for shipment, chiefly in small lots, and former prices were maintained without difficulty, while hams were ⅛@¼c higher. Winter short-ribs were a shade easier, being more freely offered. Sales were reported of 70 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 5⅜c; 100,000 lbs green hams at 3⅜c; 500 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 9⅜c; 40 boxes long-cut hams (14 lbs) at 9⅝c; 950,000 lbs short-ribs at $7.17½@7.22½ seller August; 20,000 lbs summer long-clears at 6¾c; 50 boxes do at 6⅞c; and 25,000 lbs short clears at 7¼c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
Loose, cured	5	7⅛	6⅞	7
Boxed	5¼	7⅜	6⅞	7¼
August, loose	5	7⅛	6⅞	7
September, loose	5⅛	7⅜	6⅞	7¼

Long and short clears quoted at 6⅝c cash or July, and 6¾c seller August. Cumberlands quiet at 6⅝@7c; long cut hams, 9¼@9⅜c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c. Green hams, 8¼@8⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8½c for short clears, 10½@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $19.00@20.00 for hams. Sales were 100 brls winter-cured hams at $19.00@19.25; and 350 brls summer do at $20.00.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7½@7¾c for city, and 7¼@7⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, and irregular in tone. There were very few buyers present, but good Minnesotas were very firmly held, some of them even at a slight advance, stocks being low, while some of the mills have shut down for want of wheat. Medium grades were dull, and low grades were weak, holders being anxious to close out. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $8.50; 225 brls spring extras, partly at $8.35; and 97 brls sour superfines at $3.00. Total, 372 brls. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $9.00@9.25; medium do, $8.00@8.25; common do, $6.75@7.00; choice Minnesota spring, $8.50@9.00; medium do, $7.75@8.00; choice patents, $9.50@9.75; medium do, $8.50@8.75; common do, $8.00@8.25; choice family flour (spring), $7.50@7.75; medium do, $6.75@7.25; spring extras, $6.25@6.50; choice spring superfines, $4.50@5.00; medium do, $4.00@4.50. Rye flour, $4.00@4.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and steady. Sales aggregated 40 tons at $11.25 per ton on track and $11.50 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $18.00@19.00 per ton free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $11.00@14.00 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and easier, declining 2@2¼c from the latest prices of Friday, though quoted strong in London and Liverpool, with showery weather in England. The market was depressed by fine weather, encouraging harvest reports, and the news of large receipts at St. Louis and other points, some of which may find its way to Chicago if anything like the present prices be maintained for July wheat. Our receipts were no larger than usual, and the shipments fair, giving a small stock in store at this point; but the outlook encouraged selling, and the longs were more willing to unload, while short sellers operated more freely. This month's deliveries fell off about the same as those for August, preserving Friday's difference between them, though the big premium will naturally invite liberal arrivals of winter wheat this month, if the shorts are satisfied that it can be delivered as regular on contracts. Seller August opened at $1.20@1.20¼, and declined to $1.18 at the close. Seller September sold at $1.12@1.13¼, closing at the inside; and seller the year was quoted at $1.10½@1.11¼. Seller the month was irregular at $1.40@1.41½, closing nominal at $1.40@1.40½; and cash No. 2 spring closed at about $1.45 for new storage. Cash sales were reported of 3,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.44½@1.46; 400 bu rejected do at 90c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 75c@$1.48½. Total, 6,200 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, with little preference over straight spring. Sales were 350 bu No. 2 at $1.47, and 1,700 bu by sample at $1.49@1.55 mostly on track.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and tame. One car-load sold by sample at $1.50, said to be equal to No. 1, though not inspected up to the time of sale. Buyers were less anxious to take hold, fearing a liberal supply speedily.

CORN—Was active and easier, chiefly for futures, August declining ⅜c, and closing ⅝c lower than Friday afternoon. Cargoes were quoted stronger in England and New York was firmer, but our receipts were larger, 880 car-loads being inspected into store, besides 21,700 bu by canal, and the excess of shipments over receipts for the week was less than expected. But there was an active demand for cash corn, mostly by shippers, which sustained prices in that department, making No. 2 stronger than the previous day, though it reduced the premium on high-mixed corn. The lower grades sold fairly, though some local consumers held off in the belief that 1,000 cars Monday would weaken quotations, and this belief induced free short selling for future, under which the market drooped, as above noted. It was intimated that there were shipping orders here for more corn than was purchased, and those who are on the long side of the deal claimed that big receipts here are no reason for a decline, as there is scarcely any corn moving around us, nearly all of it being attracted through Chicago by low freight-rates, while the Danubian supply to England is suspended. Seller August opened at 48½c, declined to 47⅞c, and closed at 48@48⅛c. Seller September sold at 48¾@49c, closing at 48⅞c. Seller the month sold at 48⅜@48½c for new style receipts, closing at 48⅜c; do old style sold at 49@49⅛c. Cash No. 2 closed at 49c for new storage, and high mixed do at 49¼@49⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 49½c; 43,000 bu high mixed at 48½@49c; 189,000 bu No. 2 at 48⅞@49c; 5,800 bu high mixed at 47@47½c; 6,800 bu new mixed at 46½@46¾c; 70,000 bu rejected at 45½@46⅛c; 4,000 bu no grade at 40@41c; 1,200 bu ears at 45@48c; 7,600 bu shelled, by sample, at 41@50c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 48@50c free on board cars. Total, 309,000 bu.

OATS—Were dull and ⅛@¼c lower. The offerings of futures were liberal, as the fine weather and excellent condition of the crop bring out free sellers. The other markets also were lower. Buyers held off until after the decline, when they took hold moderately. The stock is decreasing, freight room having been engaged since Friday noon for nearly 100,000 bu. August was chiefly traded in, selling at 28⅛@28¼c, and closing at the outside. July and cash were quoted at 31¼c, and September at 27½@28c. Rejected oats were slow at 23@24c. Samples were dull, except the choice offerings. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 at 31¼c; 14,400 bu by sample at 29@37c on track; and 8,000 bu at 28@45c free on board. Total, 36,400 bu.

RYE—Was less active, but firmer under a better demand, which caused sellers to hold back in expectation of an advance. August sold at 55c and July was held at 62c. Cash was wanted at 64c. Cash sales included 400 bu No. 2 at 64c.

BARLEY—Was quiet. There was a good deal of talk with little trading. September was quoted at 82½@83c, and a sale was made at 83c. A fine sample of new barley from Nebraska, the first of the crop, was exhibited on 'Change. Several cars of low grade stuff sold at the usual prices. Sales included 400 bu No. 3 at 40c and 1,200 bu rejected at 37@38c. Total, 1,600 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $2.06@2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and steady: Green hurl, 7@7½c; medium hurl, red-tipped, 5½@6¼c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 6@7c; red-tipped, with do, 5@5½c; red do, 4½@5c; inside brush, 4½@5½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4½@5c; crooked do, 3½@5c.

BUTTER—The demand was of generous proportions, and the market was steady and firm as previously quoted. Although the receipts continue heavy the amount of butter now in store here is not large, and, as the seaboard markets have been relieved by liberal shipments abroad, the outlook seems more favorable to holders than it did earlier in the season. We again quote: Fancy creamery, 20@21c; choice dairy, 15@18c; medium to good, 12@13c; inferior to common, 9@11c.

BAGGING—Orders for grain bags are coming forward very freely. The past few days have been the most active that jobbers have experienced for many months, and the market has developed a very strong tone. Stocks East and West are unusually light, and the advance of Friday bids fair to be supplemented by a further upward movement. We quote: Stark A, 23½c; Montaup, 22½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 14@16c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—There was a fair movement Eastward and on interior account, and the market for prime goods was fairly firm. Skims were almost wholly neglected, and were irregular in price. We quote good to best full cream at 7@8½c, and skims at 3@5c.

COAL—Trade was quoted dull, with prices unchanged. Following is the list: Lackawanna egg, $5.75; do nut and range, $6.00; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $4.50; Indiana block, $4.75.

EGGS—Were in light request at 11@12c, the outside for single cases.

FISH—Business continues active. Prices were generally steady: No. 1 whitefish, per half-brl, $4.25@4.40; family whitefish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@10.00; do extra, ½-brl, $13.00; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ¼-brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; large family, do new, ½-brl, $6.00; do medium, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; summer-cured cod-fish, $5.50; George's cod-fish, $5.00@5.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was reported. The general market was quiet, only two or three articles in the list receiving much attention. Prices were sustained at the following range:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, old, 7@7½c; do, new, 8½@8¾c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.75; loose Muscatel, $2.20@2.30; Valencia, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 5½@6c; Southern, 4½@5c; blackberries, 7½@7¾c; raspberries, 25@28c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 10@10½c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 7@7½c; pecans, Texas, 7½@8c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6@6½c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in liberal supply and fair request, berries being firmer. Quotations: Raspberries, black, $1.60@1.75 per case of 16 bxs; red, $1.75@2.25 per case of 16 bxs; blue berries, $3.00 per bu; blackberries, $3.00; Alton do, 15c per qt; cherries, $1.50 per case; currants, $3.25@3.50 per bu; new apples, 25@50c per box, or $2.00@2.50 per brl; pears, $1.25 per basket; peaches, $1.50 per basket; plums, $1.50 per box; tomatoes, $1.25 per box; oranges, $6.00@7.00 per box; lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; California pears, $4.50@5.00.

GROCERIES—Jobbers were fairly busy. The leading staple articles were quoted active, and in side-goods too the movement was fairly satisfactory. Prices were not subjected to any important changes, the prevalent feeling continuing firm. Sugars were in large demand and were held with confidence. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28½@29½c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; good to prime, 23½@24¼c; common to fair, 21½@22¼c; roasting, 19@20c; Singapore Java, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed, 12¾c; granulated standard, 12⅜c; powdered, 12¼@12½c; A standard, 11⅞@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C No. 1, 11c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow, 10½@10⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 58@60c; California honey drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 60@63c; common to good, 52@58c; common molasses, 45@50c; black strap, 38@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; Blue Lily, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾@6c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was steady and quiet. Quotations: Timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.50; No. 1, $5.50; slough, $4.50.

HIDES—Were scarce and in good request. Dealers think present prices will not be long maintained, as there is no margin for shippers to the Eastern markets to operate on. We quote: City butchers' cows, 6½c; steers, 7@8c; green-cured, light, 9½@10c; heavy, 8½@9c; damaged, 7@7½c; part cured, 8½@9c; green salted kip, 10c; green calf, 12c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were active and unchanged. Sales aggregated 300 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

OILS—Prices were the same as on the two or three preceding days, and were generally steady. There was not much life in the trade. We repeat our list: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 14½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 17½c; snow-white, 150 test, 19½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 19½c; extra lard oil, 78c; No. 1, 66c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 68c; boiled, 71c; whale, winter-bleach, 75c; sperm, $2.00; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do, extra, 85@90c; do, No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 47c; Straits, 52c; miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POULTRY—The offerings were fair, but consisted largely of small springs, which were dull at $1.50@2.50, according to size and condition. Old hens and large springs were in good demand at $4.00@4.50 per doz, and mixed coops brought $3.00@3.50. Turkeys were firm at 9@10c.

POTATOES—Were dull at $1.50@2.00 per brl, and very fine stock would perhaps bring a little more. The receipts are light, but the supply seems to be fair. Neighboring farmers almost supply the city.

SEEDS—Were quiet and little better than nominal. A few lots of timothy brought $1.58@1.65. Seller August was quoted at $1.70 sellers, with $1.50 bid, but nobody seemed to want to buy. The crop promises to be large. Timothy, $1.60@1.75; clover, $7.50; flax, $1.40@1.45; Hungarian and millet, 35@45c; buckwheat, $1.25@1.40.

SALT—Was in good request and steady. Fine salt, $1.05; ordinary coarse, $1.20; dairy, without bags, $2.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—Were quoted steady. There was a fair demand at the annexed quotations:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 60@62c; choice, 68@73c; choicest, 83@88c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

IMPERIAL—Common, 26@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good do, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 83@88c.

JAPAN—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 52@55c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest new garden picked, 75@80c.

OOLONGS—Common, 26@28c; good common, 30@33c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 41@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 53@56c; choice, 58@60c; choicest, 73@78c.

WOOD—Prices were steady at $7.00 for maple, at $6.00 for beech, and at $5.00 for slabs, delivered.

WOOL—Was in fair demand at unchanged prices: New medium unwashed wools, 26@27c; fine do, 23@25c; fine fleece, washed, 35@38c; medium do, 36@40c; tub wools, choice, 40@43c; do, fair to good, 36@38c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	1,755	9,213	22
Tuesday	2,480	10,022	733
Wednesday	2,786	14,094	480
Thursday	2,703	13,752	406
Friday	2,794	12,700	414
Saturday	1,050	8,500	200
Total	13,568	68,281	2,335
Same week in 1876	25,281	77,046	5,564
Last week	13,772	64,473	2,734
Week before last	19,576	90,245	3,613
Shipments—			
Monday	496	3,572	....
Tuesday	138	2,620	....
Wednesday	2,155	3,829	....
Thursday	1,188	4,375	....
Friday	2,537	4,989	....
Total	6,514	19,385	

CATTLE—The week opened very dull in this department of the live-stock market. The hot weather and the depressed condition of the Eastern markets checked any tendency to activity on the part of shippers, and during Monday and Tuesday comparatively little business was accomplished beyond meeting the somewhat limited wants of the home trade. Later there was noticeable improvement, both in the general demand and in values. From the opening of business on Wednesday down to the end of the week there was fair activity at gradually hardening prices, closing quotations showing an advance over the previous week of about 25c per 100 lbs. The supply, which was very light (but little more than half as large as for the corresponding week last year), was largely composed of two classes, viz.: fair to good native steers, weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, for which $4.50@6.00 were the ruling prices, and Texas through cattle, which were salable at $2.75@4.00. The proportion of old cows, thin steers, and poor mixed lots was unusually small, and to that fact is, to a considerable extent, due the improved tone the market has developed during the past few days. The extreme range of sales was $1.75@6.80. A lot of scalawag Texas bulls sold at the inside figure, and a car-load of extra graded steers at the outside. Choice and extra beeves were wanted by exporters, at $6.00@6.75. There were few sales above $6.25. Saturday's market was moderately active and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,110 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.75@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.40
Texas—Through droves	2.75@4.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@6.00

HOGS—The past week witnessed an active and advancing hog market. Monday's trading was done at 5@10c advance, and Tuesday's at a further improvement of 5@10c. The materially increased arrivals of Wednesday resulted in a reaction in prices equal to the advance of the day before, but on Thursday the market resumed its upward course, and at the close of the week showed an aggregate advance of 25@35c per 100 lbs. The demand for bacon grades was the most urgent, and in that class the appreciation in values was the most marked, though there was a satisfactorily active inquiry for all grades, and the general advance was sufficient to insure a profitable return to Western shippers. The receipts were some 3,800 head in excess of the number reported for the previous week, but in comparison with the corresponding week of last year a decrease of 8,000 head is noted.

Saturday's market was active, and 5@10c higher, closing quotations being $5.10@5.25 for light weights, and $5.10@5.30 for common to choice heavy.

SHEEP—Have been in better demand, and with no increase in the supply sellers found it possible to obtain slightly better prices. Poor to common qualities were salable at $3.00@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.00; and good to choice at $4.25@5.00. Lambs sold at $1.50@2.50 per head.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active to the extent of the supply of lumber, and firm. Piece stuff advanced to $7.50,—Manistee selling at that price, and closed strong under a good inquiry. Inch lumber was steady at $8.00@8.50 for common, $9.00@10.00 for medium, and $11.00@12.00 for choice cargoes. Lath were quoted at $1.20@1.25. Shingles were dull at $1.80@2.10, and fancy brands would probably bring $2.20.

At the yards trade was fair, and common stuff was firm, owing to the advance at the sale docks. Following is the price list:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$ 34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@29.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	15.50@16.00
First common dressed siding	13.50@14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	23.00@25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00@21.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	15.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	12.00@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing	9.50@11.00
Common boards, 12 feet	9.50@11.00
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet	9.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, green, $8.75@9.00; dry	10.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	11.00@16.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.00@10.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.40@ 1.60
Shingles, "A" standard	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.20@ 2.50
Dry shingles 15c extra.	

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 11s 2d; white, No. 1, 12s 7d; No. 2, 12s 4d; club, No. 1, 13s 2d; No. 2, 12s 7d. Corn—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 24s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—COTTON—Has an advancing tendency; 6⅛-16@6¼d; sales, 8,000 bales; export and speculation, 2,000; American, 3,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 12s 4d@12s 7d; do club, 12s 7d@13s 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 11s 2d@12s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 9d@25s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 52s. Prime mess beef, 81s. Lard—American, 44s. Bacon—Long-clear, 34s; short do, 35s 6d.

TALLOW—American, 40s 6d.

SPIRITS OF PETROLEUM—8s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5s; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 52s 6d.

LONDON, July 14.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 14.—PETROLEUM—33s.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 69s; Western, 51s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 31s; short ribs, 34s; long clear, 34s; short clear, 35s; shoulders, 26s 6d; hams, 44s; lard, 44s 6d. Prime mess beef, 81s; India mess beef, 85s; extra India mess, 91s; cheese, 52s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, July 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 12s 10d@13s 1d; California white, 12s 7d@12s 10d. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average No. 2 spring, 58s. Corn strong; fair average American mixed, 26s@26s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn strong; fair average quality of spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 56s; do American mixed corn, 25s 3d@26s. Weather in England showery. LATER—MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in good demand; good shipping California wheat just shipped, 59s 6d; nearly due, 61s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14.—COTTON—Steady at 12¾@12⅞c; futures firm; July, 12.28@12.29c; August, 12.29c; September, 12.08@12.09c; October, 11.67c; November, 11.45c; December, 11.46@11.47c; January, 11.59@11.60c; February, 11.72@11.74c; March, 11.86@11.88c.

FLOUR—Market dull; receipts, 7,000 brls; in buyers favor; No. 2, $3.50@5.00; superfine State and Western, $5.50@5.62; common to good extra, $6.40@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@8.95; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.25; fancy, $7.30@9.25; extra Ohio, $6.50@8.75; St. Louis, $6.80@10.75; Minnesota patent process, $8.75@11.25. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.25.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.85@3.30.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, with a good business done; receipts, 18,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.65; No. 2 Chicago spring, not prime, $1.60; No. 2 winter red Western, seller August, $1.43@1.45½; September, $1.42@1.43. Rye steady, with good demand; Western, 74@78c. Barley quiet. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced, closing quiet; receipts, 300,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 58@60c; steam mixed, 59@60c; do August, 59@59½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 41,000 bu.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 70@75c.

HOPS—Heavy; Western, 6@9c; yearling, 4@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active; Rio cargoes, 17@20¼c in gold; jobbing, 17@22c in gold. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 7c; refined, 13¼c; cases, 16@20c.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady, at 8⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet at $1.85@1.90.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 31@31½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 16½@17½c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middles, and heavy weights, 22½@25c; California do, 22@24c; common do, 21½@24c.

WOOL—In good demand and firm; domestic fleece, 33@56c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 10@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; new mess, $4.60. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles firm at 7c. Lard firmer; new prime steam, $9.35; old, $9.40@9.55; August, $9.47½@9.50.

BUTTER—Choice firm; Western, 10@20c.

CHEESE—Firm, 4@9¼c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.11@1.12.

METALS—Manufacturers' copper steady with fair demand; ingot Lake quiet at 19@19¼c. Iron—Scotch pig quiet and unchanged; American dull and heavy at 16@19c; Russia sheeting, 10½@11c in gold.

NAILS—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, July delivery, $1.45@1.46; do August, $1.42¼; do September, $1.39¼. Corn—Western firmer and higher; Western mixed, spot and July, 62c; August, 61¼c; September, 62c; steamer, 57½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye nominal; prime at 75c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; tendency upward. Pork, $14.75@15.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, loose, 5⅝c; clear rib sides, packed, 6@8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 8¼c. Hams, 12@13c. Lard—Refined, 10@10½c.

BUTTER—Choice grades scarce, firmer, and higher at 17@18c; other kinds nominal.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7@7½c; refined, 13⅜c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Held at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 14,500 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 8,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 14.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull, weak, and lower; new family, $7.00@7.25; old, $7.50@8.65, closing at the inside.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and lower; choice red, $1.35@1.42, closing at the inside. Corn quiet at 49@50c. Oats dull at 35@40c. Rye in fair demand at 68@69c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.00. Lard stronger; steam, 9c bid, 9¼c asked; current make, $8.90@8.95. Bulk meats stronger at $5.12½, $7.25, $7.50, spot; sales at $5.25, $7.35, $7.62½ buyer July. Bacon firm at 6c, 8c, 8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.08.

BUTTER—Steady; Western reserve, 15@16c; Central Ohio, 13@14c.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 63@65c.

HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; corn, $4.40@4.70; light, $4.85@5.00; packing, $4.75@4.90; butchers', $4.95@5.15. Receipts, 1,988; shipments, 490.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Buyers off, and nominally lower.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.38 cash; No. 3 red fall, $1.32 cash; $1.16¼@1.18 August. Corn inactive, and lower; No. 2 mixed, 45⅜c July; 45⅜@45¼c August. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32c. Rye higher, at 65c.

WHISKY—Lower, at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $13.55 cash. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats inactive; clear ribs, 7⅛c bid July or August; 7¼c bid September. Bacon firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady, at $4.65@5.10.

CATTLE—Natives slow and weak; Texans fairly active, and prices of all qualities unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none; hogs, none; cattle, 6,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—FLOUR—Steady; supers, $6.00; extras, $7.00@7.50; Minnesota family, $8.00@9.25; Pennsylvania do, $9.00@9.50; high grades, $9.50@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red, $2.05@2.15; amber, $2.15@2.25; white, $2.20@2.28. Rye—Nominally at 70@80c. Corn steady; yellow, 62@62½c; mixed, 61c; Pennsylvania white, 40@44c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.75@15.00. Beef hams, $22.00; smoked shoulders, 7@7½c; green hams, 8@8½c; pickled do, 9½@10½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Western, 8@8¾c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 15@16c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 13@13¼c; crude, 9@9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, and closed easier; amber Michigan, spot, new, $1.55; July, $1.40; August, $1.31; No. 1 red winter, new, $1.55; No. 2 new, spot, $1.47½; July, $1.38¾; August and September, $1.30; rejected Lake Shore, $1.10; No. 2 amber Illinois offered at $1.55; No. 2 amber, $1.50. Corn firmer; high mixed, spot and July, 53½c; No. 2 spot, 51½c; August, 52c; September, 52½c; No. 2 white, 54c; rejected, 50½c; damaged, 45½c. Oats dull; Michigan, 42c; rejected, 25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 2,600 bu; corn, 225,000 bu; oats, 1,400 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with fair demand; red, $1.40; amber, $1.45; white, $1.50. Corn scarce and firm; white, 55c; mixed, 53c. Oats—Market dull; white, 43c; mixed, 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.25. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand, at 5¼c, 7½@7⅝c for shoulders and clear ribs. Bacon stronger; loose shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8@8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured strong at 10½@11½c. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, 10½@10¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and advanced ½c; closed steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.47¼; August, $1.25; September, $1.16¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.31@1.32. Corn held firmly; No. 2, 48½@49c. Oats weak; No. 2, 33c. Rye in good demand; No. 1, 68c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 70c; No. 3 do, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2@2¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,600 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bu No. 1 Duluth on private terms; 1 car No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.58; 6 cars new Kentucky white at $1.75, to arrive. Corn active and firm; sales of 36,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 53½c; 12,000 bu high mixed do at 54@54½c; 20,000 bu No. 2, seller August, at 53¾c; 5,000 bu last half July at 53½c; 5,000 bu last half August at 54c; 8,300 bu high mixed, last half July, 54½c. Oats dull; car-lots at 42c. Rye nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—4½c for corn to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair, and prices higher, at $15.00. Lard in good demand, and prices a shade higher; tierce, $9.25@9.50; kegs, $10.00@10.25. Bulk-meats—Demand fair, and prices higher; shoulders, packed, 5⅜c. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 8⅛@8¼c; clear, 8⅝c.

Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Gold, 105@105¼. Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 513.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—FLOUR—New fancy, $8.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.32½ bid; $1.35 asked; July, $1.30 bid; $1.37 asked. Corn quiet; mixed, 44c; August, 47½@48½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; clear rib, 7¼c; hams, 10@11c.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.65@4.80; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 720 head.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 14.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extras, $8.00@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 63@68c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, 45@46c; rejected, 38@40c.

HAY—Market dull and unsettled.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 11⅝c; sales, 75 bales; receipts, 74 bales; shipments, 95 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

Others—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 14.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; extra white Michigan, $2.12; No. 2 Milwaukee club, $1.65. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 14.—HIGHWINES—Easier; sales at $1.06¾.

TOBACCO.

Reported for The Tribune by Alexander Harthill, tobacco broker, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—Under lighter receipts and offerings, trashy and common dark lugs showed signs of 25c advance sometimes, but on the whole, and at the close, are same as last week. Medium to good also in light supply, in good weights and order, are sustained. All grades of heavy leaf are without change, the bulk being coarse, bony, and devoid of richness. All grades of shipping leaf without change.

Manufacturing red fillers of all grades are in good demand, with Kentucky river lugs very scarce and firm, and fair bodied leaf scarce also. Green rivers in better supply, and close without change—fine crops bringing $10.

Cutting tobaccos in good demand, with light offerings well sustained.

Common dark smokers firm. Colory scarce and firm.

Nondescripts plenty, without change.

Crop prospects very favorable.

Receipts this week 1,413, against 1,800 hhds last week. Sales 1,343, against 1,052 last week and 1,453 last year. Sales to-day only 60 hhds.

Quotations unchanged.

WOOL.

BOSTON, July 14.—The demand during the week was active. Receipts were the largest ever recorded, amounting to 5,500,000 lbs domestic, and 1,000,000 lbs foreign. Ohio medium X, 46@48c; choice lots No. 1, 49@50c; XX, 50c; XXX, 51c; Michigan attracted considerable attention. The prices ranged principally at 43@45c for choice X, and No. 1 as high as 46c. Selected Wisconsin, 47c; average do, 43c; combing and delaine in demand, and washed at 51@55c. Unwashed, 36½@42c; pulled, 35@45c for super and X.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Business generally quiet with package houses. Flannels continue in good demand. Men's-wear woolens less active. Cotton goods quiet and steady, at unchanged prices. Prints inactive. Ginghams in fair request.

The *Bulletin* says 3,000 packages of Saxonville blankets will be sold at auction next Thursday.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11⅛.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 14.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 28¼c.

CURRENT OPINION.

No finding of the Louisiana courts can disturb Mr. Hayes' title, or make it better or worse than it is now. The fact that Mr. Hayes is in the White House furnishes no reason, legal or moral, why Wells & Co. should not be in the Penitentiary.—*Baltimore Sun (Ind.).*

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the greenback movement, the silver movement is indubitably and emphatically right. It is based upon sound logic, the obviously correct interpretation of the laws, and strict equality between debtors and creditors.—*Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).*

Postmaster —— of —— has resigned because he declines to hold office at the sacrifice of his citizenship. [We shall be glad to fill in the blank with the name of the postmaster who resents the President's order as "a blow at his manhood," to the extent of resigning.]—*Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).*

Plain people are considering what good can befall the country or the Republican party by breaking down the President, and they are growing more suspicious of those who are so anxious for that result, and more severe in their judgment of those who organize assaults upon him.—*Utica Herald (Rep.).*

Has Louisiana no safe insane asylum that she allows all those lunatics, who are engaged in stirring up strife anew, and endeavoring to undo all that the President has done for the South, to go at large? Straight-jackets, head-shaving, and shower-baths might bring them to their senses.—*Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).*

The national Administration has no more to do with the Louisiana returning-board prosecution than with a prosecution in Canada. Republicans would regret to be compelled to believe that the Board had committed the alleged crimes, but if they have done so they must take the consequences.—*Hartford Courant (Rep.).*

The machine politicians are clamoring for a restoration of the spoils system, as the only way to save the party from wreck and ruin. But let not the President be deceived. These men may brag and bluster, may pack Conventions and pass resolutions denouncing his reform, but the people do not follow and do not approve, and when they get a chance to speak and vote they will stand by him.—*North Adams (Mass.) Transcript (Rep.).*

We hope the South may appreciate what Mr. Hayes is doing to bring about a more perfect union between the sections, but, if that section rejects the proffered olive-branch, in obedience to the behests of the political knaves of the North, they will be the ones to suffer. The Democratic press doesn't want peace nor prosperity in this country under Mr. Hayes' Administration, and is doing all it can to prevent it.—*Pontiac (Ill.) Gazette (Rep.).*

It is a sad confession to be compelled to make, that murder and outrage, so systematically conducted and so wide-spread as to terrorize a whole State [Mississippi], and compel a majority of the citizens thereof to practically disfranchise themselves by formally abandoning the attempt to express their political opinions at the polls, can exist unchecked and unpunished in this boasted free country, and that National Government is unable to protect the rights and life of the citizen when the State fails or refuses to do it; to be compelled to say that the only safety for the Southern Republicans is to surrender and throw themselves upon the clemency of their foes.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal (Rep.).*

No single fact has been more prominent, throughout all the unreasoning and fierce attacks made upon the Republican National Administration of President Hayes, than this: that they who so loudly denounce "the policy," so-called, utterly fail to inform a wondering public just how the President could have pursued any other course as regards South Carolina and Louisiana than that actually followed. On this the *Gazette* has repeatedly solicited information from the Malcontents, but has asked in vain.—*Davenport (Ia.) Gazette (Rep.).*

If they could have a fair trial, we do not see any objection to their indictment. If the members of the Louisiana Returning Board are the rascals they have been represented to be by the Democratic organs, they ought to be in the Penitentiary. But we have always supposed that they settled the simple question as to whether the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as the Cincinnati *Commercial* puts it, should avail himself of the "usufruct of murder." It was decided that he should not; and we have always and do now believe, rightfully. If there was corruption, and bribery, and perjury, and so on, let it come out, and let no guilty man escape. We say this without regard to any compact entered into with Wayne MacVeagh, John C. Brown, Gen. Hawley, or Judge Lawrence, or any other man.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle (Rep.).*

We are unable to believe that the frequent charge which has been made against the Administration of a purpose to further the lending of the public credit to Tom Scott's Southern Pacific has anything of truth in it. Some color it may have received from the fact that members of the present Cabinet have been closely associated with that scheme; that no less than three of the Louisiana Commission were personally interested in it, and that a distinguished Senator, who is thought to be very close to the President, was long, and still is, in its employ. This, we say, has afforded pretext for the charge; but we have reason to believe that it is entirely groundless. The Republican party is too strongly committed against any other Government subsidies of that character to recede now. Our people of the whole country are too sternly resolved against it, for a patriotic and upright President to lend such a scheme his countenance.—*Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth (Rep.).*

President Hayes' "Southern policy"—we use the term because it is popularly so used—is no "experiment," unless the constitutional rule in force from the foundation of the Government until 1861 was an "experiment." Between 1861 and 1877 the functions of the Constitution were partially suspended. The country drifted away from the constitutional landmarks. The work in hand was to return to them. The process has been slow and arduous. The ultras in both existing political organizations, discovering evil to themselves in the substitution of constitutional methods for the methods of war, resisted to the bitter end. But for this resistance constitutional rule would have been restored on the 4th of March, 1873. Through their efforts it was deferred until the 4th of March, 1877, when the Chief Executive began to administer the Government with the Federal Constitution as his guide. He has made every practice conform to the precepts of the organic law. This is no "experiment." Or if it be, then the Republic and the Constitution are experiments.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).*

Judge Maxwell, of Des Moines, the President of the State Temperance Alliance, is not satisfied with Mr. Gear's reply to his (Judge Maxwell's) letter. Had Mr. Gear's answer been satisfactory to three-fourths of all the radical temperance men in the State of Iowa, it would not have been satisfactory to Judge Maxwell. Any reasonable man, no difference how strong a Prohibitionist he may be, would have been satisfied with Mr. Gear's statement that he accepted the platform, and, if elected, he would do his duty, according to the oath which he will be required to take. But it seems that Judge Maxwell is not a reasonable man, and that he is determined to make war on Mr. Gear. The press of the State, so far as we have been able to learn, including those papers edited by as ardent and more consistent temperance men than Judge Maxwell, express satisfaction with Mr. Gear's position and his reply to Maxwell's inquiries, and any further notice of Maxwell is a species of inflation that we do not believe in.—*Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye (Rep.).*

The report that Mr. Bayard Taylor has been offered his choice between the Belgic and the Russian missions is one that we hear with profound satisfaction, and we shall be heartily glad to hear that he has been appointed to one or the other post. Mr. Taylor is an eminently fit man for either post, by reason of his high personal character, his ability, his reputation, and his familiarity with diplomatic business, acquired during his terms of service first as Secretary of Legation and afterward as Chargé d' Affaires at St. Petersburg. His appointment as Minister will be in the nature of a well-earned promotion.—*New York Post.* It may be worth while to remember in this connection that it was Mr. Taylor's fortune, while in charge of affairs at St. Petersburg, to render his country a great service—no less than that of presenting the National Cause to Prince Gortschakoff, at the critical time when the French Emperor was urging the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and aiding Russian diplomacy to check that of France. It was the influence of Russia that prevented the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England, and Mr. Taylor was the right man in the right place at that time. As Minister to Russia Mr. Taylor would be in the midst of old friends, and there are about six languages in which he and Gortschakoff could hold familiar conversation.—*Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).*

WAUKESHA.

The Charm of the Village—A Serenade—Delightful Coolness—Picnics and Excursions.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., July 14.

"Sweet is reunion: though the years
Drift with their changeful months between,
Time but makes sweeter and endears,
To true hearts, every old-time scene.
So we, drawn hither at the voice
Of bygone pleasure, come again,
And with united hearts rejoice
To bind again the severed chain."

A charm lies about this lovely village that brings summer pleasure-seekers here again and again, and calls a large proportion of those who have ever lived here to an annual pilgrimage to its familiar scenes. Could we summon together at the same time all who still look upon this village as home, we should have a goodly company gathered from all parts of this great land. "I'm glad to get back to Waukesha," is the phrase we expect to hear from all who have ever been here before. Like begets like, and there is a hearty welcome for everybody, as houses filled with guests, friendly calls, and a general air of hospitality, fully attest. We would gladly keep our summer-visitors with us, and the thought of coming separation throws its shadow over our greetings and merry-makings. Still the long winter will be cheered and brightened by the genial, kindly lines that touched ours for a little time, and then left for the busy marts of trade and commerce, and to bless and gladden other hearts and homes. May it be so that

Each year, with Summer's breath, shall woo
Their devious footsteps back again,
And olden memories wake anew.

THAT SERENADE

will not soon be forgotten by the favored ones and their neighbors. We have since been looking up the different ways of acknowledging such a compliment. In some parts of the South it is the custom to respond with a song and accompaniment upon the guitar. A very pretty idea, by the way, though it would not be advisable for singers to wait for such an expression under all windows. Sometimes flowers are thrown down to the musicians; or the house is illuminated, as a sign that they are heard. It is again customary to invite the performers in to some simple refreshment. But when the sung-to are voiceless as well as guitarless, and the possessors of kerosene-lamps and empty larders, with no flowers but those lying drenched with dew in garden-beds, then a creaking shutter or rattling window must be considered as the token of rapt appreciation of music most delightful.

IT IS SO COOL

that people coming from lower latitudes must remember to bring warm clothing with them. There are few entire days when real summer-clothing is either safe or comfortable. Wraps, shawls, and even flannels, are a necessity. As a general thing, white dresses and cambrics gravitate to the bottom of one's trunk during a stay here, and the thicker traveling suit, and dress intended for cool days, are the garments worn. We are near enough Lake Michigan to catch its breezes, softened by the twenty miles of rolling prairie lying between; and the air is so invigorating that one who comes quite exhausted in body and mind, often finds himself suddenly toned up to unwonted tasks. A minister who last Monday morning was pacing his study, vainly seeking for ideas, closed his books, came up here, and now, having slept soundly every night, and spent several hours every day upon Brother B.'s croquet-ground eagerly contesting with Prof. R. for the championship of the game, will go back to the city to-morrow victorious, with a discourse so free and strong that his people will know that, for a week at least, he has been a rover.

LOST IN THE CROWD.

At Philadelphia, last summer, a policeman noticed in the crowd at Memorial Hall a richly-dressed lady wringing her hands and crying bitterly. He learned that she had come to the Exhibition with a party of friends, had been separated from them in the throng, and was now utterly lost,—could not even give the street and number of the house where she was boarding. It was only by telegraphing to her husband in Chicago, and learning from him her address in Philadelphia, that she was restored to her friends. I was reminded of this incident, just now, by a sharp ring at the door, and an eager inquiry. A startling telegram had come to one of the hotels for a stranger, of whom nothing is known but the fact that he is somewhere in the village. Among the scores of boarding-houses, and many hundreds of visitors here at present, it is quite impossible to find any one at once. A definite address left with one's friends is always quite important.

PICNICS.

It is the midst of the picnic-season, while the days are long, and before the hops and parties have begun. Lakeside, Nashotah, Dousman's, Oconomowoc, and many more charming places, are easy of access, and parties, large and small, go off somewhere each day. The roads were never in better condition, and means of conveyance increase and improve with every season. One of the most pleasant drives is the trip to Milwaukee. After once taking it, a person vastly prefers it to going in by cars. It is surprising how many village-people are to be seen in town every day. It is discouraging to storekeepers here to have the ladies shop as much as they do in the city: there is no material benefit, save in the larger choice; but, so long as they can have that, and the diversion, as well as the fatigue of a regular shopping-excursion, they will patronize the larger stores of the city, and leave the protection of home-industry mainly to the country-people.

ITEMS.

The Rev. A. A. Kendrick, son of Dr. Kendrick, and President of Shurtleff College, Illinois, preached at the Baptist Church last Sunday.

Among those spending a little time with friends here, are Mrs. Dr. Wardner, of Cairo; Mrs. Willis Tichenor, of Mason City, Ia.; Mrs. James Peck, of Milwaukee; and Mrs. Mills, of South Bend, Ind.

The "Camp on the Hill" came near being demolished by an explosion of kerosene, a few evenings since.

At a large and amicable school-meeting, last Monday evening, W. D. Bacon, Esq., was re-elected a member of the Board.

Crops are still promising well, and wool has been selling during the week at 40 cents per pound; so the farmers are in good spirits.

Judge Smith, of Chicago, is spending a little time in the village. The number of strangers in the village at present is estimated by one of the railroad-officials at something over a thousand.

QUIXOTE QUICKSIGHT.

THE UNIVERSAL.

Superintendent Smyth Reports This Life-Insurance Company Insolvent.

Deficiency Over $1,000,000—A Review of Its Financial Management and Its Individual Contracts.

New York Herald July 13.

Mr. John F. Smyth, State Superintendent of Insurance, has made a report of his recent examination of the Universal Life-Insurance Company, which is anything but agreeable to the policy-holders, and far from complimentary to the management. The examination was begun upon the 10th day of March last, and there has ever since been a variety of opinion as to what would be its result. The general tendency of insurance people was to believe in the Company's present solvency, although there had been periods in its career when its soundness was a matter of much solicitation and doubt. This report of the Superintendent will occasion no little surprise among even some of those who were supposed to be familiar with the Company's affairs.

The report is exhaustive, and embraces a resume of the Company's business experience, with copies of destructive contracts, &c. From the statement it appears that the Universal Life-Insurance Company was organized Feb. 2, 1865, as a stock concern, with $200,000 capital paid in. As inducements to insurers, it is said that rates below the standard of mutual companies and the issuing of policies to persons of impaired health were among the advertised specialties. On March 14, 1874, it reinsured 80 per cent of the risks of the Guardian Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and the Universal statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, exhibited a surplus of $216,000, while at this date the Guardian Mutual had a deficiency of $650,000. As the surplus of the Universal was not large enough to cover this deficiency in the Guardian Mutual, contracts were entered into between the Vice-President of the Universal, Mr. Henry J. Furber, and the Company. The first of these gave to Mr. Furber commissions of 10 per cent upon premiums received from the Guardian, and 20 per cent upon forfeited reserve on Guardian policies, with a guarantee that the sum should equal $333,000. This contract was on the same day as made assigned to the Mercantile Trust Company in consideration of the payment of $330,000. The second contract was on a similar basis as the above, and guaranteed to Mr. Furber the payment of $63,000 by April 30, 1874, and $7,000 per month afterward. This second contract was let over to J. Smith Homans, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., in consideration of the assignment by him of several mortgages to the Guardian Company.

ADROIT FINANCIERING.

The Superintendent says at the time of the contracts being made with Mr. Furber that gentleman borrowed $330,000 from the Mercantile Trust Company and deposited the same in the American Exchange Bank, receiving therefor a certified check, which was indorsed by him over to the Guardian. Within a week after this occurrence the check was reindorsed over to the Universal, the latter depositing it with the Mercantile Trust Company, which had in the first instance made the loan, the entry on the books of the Universal being "Mercantile Trust Company debtor to cash." On Feb. 8, 1875, this credit was canceled by a journal entry of "Surrendered policies debtor to Mercantile Trust Company, $330,000." The bonds and mortgages of Mr. Homans were released in like manner after they had been transferred by the "Guardian" to the "Universal," that is, by a journal entry of "Surrendered policies debtor to bonds and mortgages." It is not believed by the Superintendent that making these entries in the books repaired the impairment of the "Guardian." It was not a transaction made in good faith, intended to benefit the policy-holders of the Company. If it was, the "funds" would not have been returned until it was absolutely known that the condition of the Company admitted such return. The truth appears to be that the impairment was not made up, and that the policy-holders were deluded so that they might continue to pay their premiums, which they would not have done if all the facts had been brought to light then.

The credit given by the Mercantile Trust Company was probably, nay, undoubtedly, understood between the officers of that Company and Mr. Furber. The mortgages of Mr. Homans were, the Superintendent is informed, never placed on record, and those given by him in the first instance were of such questionable character and value that the securities which he substituted for them were second liens, and are now held by the Universal as collateral on a $40,000 loan made to Homans. This collateral loan was made on mortgages representing to be for $207,000 which had been transferred to the Guardian by Homans to make good, in part, the $650,000 deficiency, and additional mortgages of $225,000, making $482,000 in all which had been given to the Universal on Dec. 31, 1874, by a journal entry. This journal entry, in the judgment of the officers of the Universal, was a proper basis, in its statement for 1874, to return $225,000 of available assets instead of a like amount of inadmissable items. In the month of June following $130,000 was given back by an entry of "Surrendered policies debtor to bonds and mortgages," and $95,000 transferred to call loans as additional security for the $40,000 advanced to Homans.

VERY LIBERAL COMMISSIONS.

The motives or purposes of the Universal officials, says the Superintendent, in having their institution saddled with the risks and deficiency of a bankrupt company it may be difficult to fancy; but the following entry of the Universal may explain the real character of the transaction. The commission account of the Vice-President, Henry J. Furber; the Secretary, John H. Bewley, and Actuary, G. L. Montague, from March, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1876, shows:

Paid H. J. Furber on account commissions	$321,428.11
Paid J. H. Bewley on account commissions	60,650.04
Paid G. L. Montague on account commissions	60,896.96
Total	$442,975.11

These commissions were paid to Mr. Furber under two contracts, copies of which are hereafter given, and to Messrs. Bewley and Montague under resolution of the Board of Directors, a copy of which is not given, as the Superintendent was informed that the book of minutes of the Company was lost during the removal of the Universal from Broadway to Warren street. The commission paid Messrs. Bewley and Montague was at the rate of two-thirds of 1 per cent of net premium receipts; and the commission to Mr. Furber in accordance with an agreement was 2½ per cent on the net premium receipts, in addition to a salary of $5,000 per annum. It should be remembered that the commissions paid Mr. Furber according to this contract are in addition to the $330,000 "paid" under the Mercantile Trust Company transaction; but it is evident that Mr. Furber did not profit in this matter, the latter sum being simply receipted for to extinguish a bank credit that had no existence in reality. It was discovered in the course of the examination that in addition to the reserve on the Guardian's policies, which was turned over to the Universal as "premium," and constituted a large portion of the receipts upon which was based the above commission accounts, there was included as premium income the sum of $639,358.36, being the amount of reserve on policies surrendered and paid-up policies taken in lieu thereof, this reserve being treated as premiums to pay for the new policies. The Superintendent says that as the commission has been paid it would be a matter of simple justice for Mr. Furber and his colleagues to return to the Universal their profits on the $1,414,523.72, of the $3,843,000 reserve, or "premiums," which was returned to the Guardian because those gentlemen, as officials of the Guardian, were unable to carry out a contract which they were instrumental in making with themselves as officials of the Universal.

SOME PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.

How the management of the Guardian was changed so as to admit the gentlemen of the Universal, so the Superintendent says is a matter not shown in the records of either Company, but the following entries or description of them will serve to throw some light on the subject: It was found that during the year 1874 there was advanced to Mr. Furber, and charged to him personally, $120,000. He was credited in December, 1874, at the time of making the annual statement, with having paid this in cash, and in making up the cash account for the statement it was returned as cash in the Commercial Warehouse Company. Some months afterward the "Commercial" was credited with an entry, "Call loan debtor to the Warehouse Company," and it is found that the call loan then went to the Universal Company's books as "Guardian stock," and at the date of the subsequent statement was charged to profit and loss account; so that in reality, for the purpose of gaining control of the "Guardian," $120,000 was paid for what at the time was apparently worthless stock; $60,000 that A. W. Gill and Everett Clapp, President and Vice-President of the Guardian, were allowed to draw after the Company had been reinsured, and for which it is safe to say they never performed a day's service, was charged back as being earned by salary account for 1874, 1875, and 1876. Some $30,000 were also paid to two actuaries, Mr. Sheppard Homans and Mr. Lucius McAdam, for salaries, but it was not discovered from the books that the first-named gentleman performed any work for his pay, and although Mr. McAdam reported regularly at the Company's office, the only reason discoverable for his attendance was the same that kept Mr. Homans on the pay-roll, "a part of the agreement." It was found that Mr. Furber advanced Messrs. Clapp and Gill $7,500 that was charged to the Guardian without any explanation, and that some $23,000 in railroad bonds, given to the Universal by the Guardian, were placed in possession of Gill and were charged back to the Guardian instead of Gill.

The Superintendent gives some account of the reinsurance of the Universal in the North American Life Insurance Company, of which N. D. Morgan was President. There is nothing in the account to flatter Mr. Morgan, as may be inferred from the Superintendent's concluding remark under this head, saying: "It is possible some legal proceedings may yet be thought of and carried into effect that will throw some light upon just how much money belonging undoubtedly to unfortunate policy-holders Mr. Morgan secured illegitimately and wrongfully while in possession of the North America."

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

The Superintendent says that in his examination there have been deducted from real estate $769,460.22, being the excess of cost value over appraiser's value of property. From bonds and mortgages, $79,809.49, being second liens, and from loans on property, in excess of reported value, $128,322.63. From collateral loans, $45,900 have been deducted, these being loans on second mortgages and on stocks that have no ascertainable value. From the "cash" is deducted $11,554, represented by vouchers. From the unpaid interest, $77,445.30, being the amount accrued on securities where the loans are in excess of values, as reported by appraisers.

The following exhibit gives the condition of the Universal Life Insurance Company on May 1, 1877:

ASSETS.

	Market value.	Loan.	
United States bonds, par value, $110,000			$134,700.00
Collateral loans			8,200.90
People's Gas Light Company stock	$1,200	$1,200	
Merchants' & Traders' Bank stock	1,000	1,000	
Paid up life policies	10,500	6,000	
Totals	$12,700	$8,200	
Bonds and mortgages			823,720.72
Real estate			524,636.07
Bonds deposited in Peru			23,691.59
Cash in office			1,931.09
Premium notes, loans and liens			708,811.13
Net uncollected and deferred premiums			132,003.77
Standar Life-Insurance Company stock (secured by mortgage)			25,000.00
Accrued interest and rents			66,995.38
Total assets			$2,449,689.75

LIABILITIES.

Net premium reserve	$3,169,345.00
Premiums paid in advance	114,968.87
Bank account overdrawn	31.41
Due for borrowed money	39,500.00
Unpaid losses and endowments	131,257.52
Total liabilities	$3,455,102.80
Deficiency as regards policy-holders	$1,005,413.05

In accordance with this the Superintendent says he has communicated the condition of affairs to the Attorney-General, as directed by law.

SCARLET-FEVER AND MILK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The recommendation of milk as a prophylaxis in scarlet-fever is certainly unique, not to say startling. It is a pity that Dr. Burt's statistics are so meagre. In fact, they are not statistics at all. He does not give the number of children who drank milk, nor the conditions under which they lived, or whether they had been exposed to scarlet-fever. It is to be regretted that Dr. B. did not call attention to a quality possessed by milk which renders it a most dangerous agent for use in a house where there is any infectious disease.

I allude to the well-known and dreaded power possessed by milk of retaining and conveying the germ of any contagious disease. Even those but slightly conversant with the medical literature of the day are well acquainted with the innumerable instances occurring in all countries where milk has acted as a receiver and conveyer of zymotic poisons. Cases are on record where typhus and typhoid fever has been conveyed to all the families supplied by a certain milkman, and an investigation has proved that the milk was placed for a few hours only in a place exposed to the ingress of sewer or privy gases. Other cases prove that diphtheria, small-pox, measles, and other contagious diseases have been spread in the same manner. Even scarlet-fever has been known to be distributed to many families by means of the milk supplied by a milkman whose family were suffering from that disease. From what we already know of the power of milk as a disease-conveyer, I do not hesitate to assert that if a glass of milk be allowed to stand in the room (or one adjoining) of a patient with scarlatina, it will carry the disease to the child who next drinks it, if that child has not had the disease. Milk, then, may be a dangerous medium of conveying the disease instead of a preventive. My colleague advises condensed milk, but I do not believe the condensation of milk deprives it of its disease, germ-attracting power. Certainly a can of such milk should not be left open in a house where there is scarlet-fever, and only one patient should use from it.

While I, in common with very many physicians, value milk very highly as a diet in low fevers and contagious diseases, diphtheria, scarlet-fever, etc., it is a very different matter when it comes to its recommendation as a prophylactic. But far better, safer, and more efficient, both as a remedy and a food in such diseases, are the fluids resulting from milk. I refer to whey, curds, and koumiss. Whey can be made from sweet milk by the addition of extract of rennet, or pepsin. This fluid is of great value as a restorative in all cases of fever of any type. The curd, obtained after the separation of the whey, is an excellent food during convalescence. But superior to both of these, or any and all foods, both for adults and children ill of fever, or convalescing too slowly, is that rare, wonderful preparation called koumiss. This preparation is to milk what champagne is to unfermented grape-juice. It is effervescing, sparkling, and exercises a wonderful restorative and stimulating influence over the system enfeebled by disease. From the experience I have had with it in scarlet-fever and diphtheria, I feel qualified to assert that, if it was given in appropriate quantities to every child sick with those two maladies, the rate of mortality, instead of being one in five, would not be one in fifty. It is in vain that we pour down beef tea, wine, broths, tonics, and stimulants; they do not nourish and revivify the blood in zymotic diseases. Those who have not used the koumiss in the wasting or prostrating diseases of children would be utterly astonished—as I have often been—could they watch its prompt and energetic action as a restorative. There is no danger of its attracting disease germs, for, if originally present, the fermentive process destroys or eliminates them, and they cannot get into it afterwards, for koumiss has to be kept, like champagne, in closed bottles, and only drawn by means of a tap, allowing a spoonful or glassful to escape at will, and air cannot enter the bottle while it escapes.

To be more explicit in relation to its use, let us suppose a patient with scarlet-fever, and the second day of the disease. The fever is high (or possibly the temperature may be too low), the skin is dry, tongue, mouth, and throat parched, and difficulty of swallowing. Give such appropriate medicines as you please, but give no other food than freshly-prepared koumiss, a tablespoonful or two every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes; or in children of 8 or 10 years, a wineglassful every half hour or hour. No other food is needed, neither the so-called tonics nor stimulants. Try it in a few cases, my bretnren of the profession, and you will have occasion to give thanks to the physician, Dr. Jagielski, who introduced it to the medical world.

E. M. HALE, M. D.,
65 Twenty-second-st.

THE MONTREAL RIOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 13.—I have read your editorial on the bloody doings which occurred yesterday in Montreal, and, not being endowed with the peculiar mental organization which is nowadays considered requisite for him who would sit on a jury, I have formed an opinion about it, part of which opinion coincides with yours, and part does not.

Having no desire to parade in detail the shame of my native land, I do not propose to discuss the question, "By whom has Ireland been the more disgraced,—the Orangeman or the Catholic?" If the reports of the press are to be believed concerning outrages said to have been committed yesterday on Orangemen in Montreal by parties calling themselves Catholics, then no language can sufficiently denounce the deeds, nor can any punishment be too severe or swift for the dastardly perpetrators. On that point there will be no difference of opinion among fair-minded men of any creed or nationality. But when it is insinuated (as it clearly is in your editorial) that the Catholic priesthood may be in a measure responsible for such occurrences, a certain regard for what I believe to be the truth impels me to enter a protest.

Judging Catholic clergymen by their actions, their sermons, and their writings, what do you find to justify the suspicion that they may be insincere when they say that they seek to prevent such fearful deeds as have just been enacted in Montreal? Can you assert that they encourage or participate in riots? Do they, in their sermons and discourses, advise their parishioners to indulge in murder? Did you ever read a book on Catholic doctrines which taught that violence and bloodshed were commendable? Do you not know that the doctrine of the Catholic Church is peace and goodwill among men, and that its clergy continually preach and strive to inculcate that doctrine? Do you consider Catholic priests more deceitful than other men? If so, on what facts do you base such belief?

Now, I think I have some knowledge of Catholic doctrine, and from my youth I have listened to discourses delivered by Catholic priests, but I have never yet heard nor learned therefrom anything that would indicate that they were less desirous of having peace on the 12th of July than on any other day; in fact, the sum and substance of what I heard is this: Be charitable to all.

This is the voluntary testimony of one who, having turned his back upon Christianity, has not, presumably, any particular reverence for the Catholic Church. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS HOGAN,
No. 743 North Ashland avenue.

MARINE NEWS.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

On Wednesday evening a representative of the Fifteenth Amendment purchased a first-class ticket at Chicago for a round trip around the lakes on the prop China. Upon reaching Milwaukee yesterday morning, the colored passenger took a seat at the breakfast-table with the rest of the "white trash." Capt. Niland ordered the colored man to leave the table. He refused. The Captain then expelled him from his seat. Afterward a compromise was made by the Captain paying the colored passenger back half of the money paid for the first-class ticket, with the understanding that he should eat at the second table. The Captain claims that the colored man agreed with the agent in Chicago when he purchased his ticket that he would not attempt to eat at the first table.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, 14th.*

A COMPLETE CANAL STEAMER.

The steam canal-boat City of Ithaca arrived at Buffalo Friday morning, pushing her consort, the Surva. This boat is the most complete steamer ever put on the Erie Canal. She is provided with all the appliances which have hitherto been tried and found practical, and has in addition several improvements never before used. The two vessels are new, full-sized lake-boats, having a combined capacity, with all the machinery in, of 16,000 bu of wheat, the largest amount yet propelled by one set of machinery. When coupled and fully loaded, they are capable of making from two and a half to three miles an hour, according to the condition of the channel navigated.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 15.—Down—Props Winslow, St. Paul, Sanilac, Philadelphia, Montana, City of Toledo, Forest City and consort, Nahant and consort, Tioga and barges; schrs Bahama, Brightie.

Up—Props Marine City, Bertschy, Dean Richmond, Abercorn, Mayflower, Cuba, Arabia, Monitor, Jenness and barges, Fletcher and consort, Germania and barges, Tempest and barges, Fay and consort, Hale and tow, Howard and barges; schrs Louisa, Gen. Worth, Seaman, Alva Bradley, Fayette Brown, H. W. Sage, Thomas Quayle, C. H. Johnson, Ontario, G. Meisel.

Wind, south, fresh; weather, fine.

A LAKE VESSEL MISSING.

The schr Columbian, of the Western Transportation and Coal Company of Detroit, which has been in the ocean trade for upwards of a year, left Grimsby, England, for Quebec, with a cargo of coal, in May last, and is thirty days overdue at the latter port. She was spoken off New Foundland about four weeks ago, by a vessel which arrived in Quebec about the 4th inst. Considerable anxiety is felt for her safety in Detroit, as the mate and several of the hands are Detroit men.

LIBELED.

At the instance of the Milwaukee Insurance Company, the schr S. G. Anderson was libeled for nonpayment of insurance premiums, and seized, Saturday, by the United States Marshal. Other similar cases are likely to follow this one if the Company is successful.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

The shipments of grain from this port for the week ending with Saturday were as follows: Corn, 2,054,169 bu; wheat, 88,158 bu; oats, 75,568 bu; rye, 16,300 bu.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—The new schr Marian W. Page is in port again, for the second time....Capt. Bundy sails this morning for Racine....Scow Magdalena got some new canvas yesterday....Vessel-owners are anticipating an early rise in freights on account of the late demands of foreign agents for cereals. ....Several yachts went on a cruise to Kenosha yesterday, and others went up the lake....The river appears to be the receptacle for all the poisoned dogs in the city, and vessel men and others who have occasion to remain about the docks are disgusted at the sight of so many rotting carcasses....The excursion steamers running to South Chicago and Lincoln Park did a good business yesterday....There were but few vessels on the lumber market last evening....The dredging of the harbor at South Chicago is progressing rapidly....The stmr Ben Drake took a trip up the Calumet River yesterday, to land a party of excursionists at the Turner Hall in Colehour....A Deputy Collector at Cheboygan required Capt. Moore, of the schr Minne Slawson, to report and clear there, when his destination was Duncan City, and it seems said official is laboring under an hallucination regarding the law....Capt. W. H. Cabot, a well-known navigator, has gone East again, and will probably engage in the ocean trade....It is said that the prop Scotia went flying down the river Saturday at the imminent risk of doing considerable damage....Continued light winds have delayed sail vessels greatly of late, and some long passages are the result.

OTHER PORTS.—The Toronto *Globe* says hotel-runners on the steamboat docks in that city are a crying nuisance....The Government has issued new charts of Lake Michigan, and vessel Captains are anxious to get them....The old schr Ithaca has been sold by Andrew Nelson and William Durham to Capt. John Kyle, for $850....The keeper of the fog-signal station, on Thunder Bay Island is complained of for neglect of duty.... The contract for the filling of the breakwater cribs at Toronto has been awarded....Several Cleveland dredges are at work on the Toledo harbor improvements....The second lot of railroad iron shipped from Buffalo consists of twenty-one tons, consigned to Green Bay parties... Schr H. D. Root, sunk at Ashtabula, has been raised, taken to Cleveland, repaired, and gone her way to Oswego. She had a small hole in her bottom....It is rumored at Buffalo that the tug Crowell and one or two other large tugs will go to Chicago, as business is so poor at that port that tugs hardly make their salt.... The contract for dredging Duluth harbor has been let to Messrs. Williams & Upham for 14¾c per cubic yard. The sum to be expended in dredging the harbor is $9,000....According to the Chairman of the Buffalo Committee, the pooling plan will be revived again when "the times look more propitious."....A tug Captain reports an iron buoy carried away by a raft between Bird Island and the Water-Works pier. The buoy lies right in the main channel, and vessels, he says, can scarcely get down the river without striking it.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joe, sundries; Cheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; props Bismarck, Marquette, towing; Commodore, Buffalo, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Traveler, Benton Harbor, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Tempest, White Lake, sundries; Fayette, Green Bay, pig-iron; J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore; Favorite, Menominee, towing; Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; J. Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, sundries; Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries; Idaho, Buffalo, sundries; Gen. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; New Era, Grand Haven, towing; City of Concord, Ogdensburg, sundries; Wm. Crippen, Manistee, lumber; schrs Glad Tidings, Marionette, lumber; Jesse Linn, Escanaba, iron-ore; Uranus, Menominee, lumber; Sonoa, Menominee, lumber; T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber; F. Van Valkenburg, Oswego, coal; Norman, Menominee, lumber; Mercury, Ludington, lumber; Selt, Ludington, lumber; West Side, Oswego, coal; Jones, Holland, bark; Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; Marion W. Page, Ashtabula, coal; Advance, Muskegon, lumber; Christine Ellison, Buffalo, coal; Minnie Mueller, Traverse Bay, lumber; F. B. Stockbridge, Port St. Ignace, lumber; Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber; Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; Mont Blanc, Charlotte, coal; Maderia, Fair Haven, coal; H. G. Albrecht, Traverse Bay, bark; Elva, Aussicker's Pier, bark; Contest, Muskegon, lumber; Commerce, Menominee, lumber; City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber; C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber; O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber; Fleetwing, Green Bay, ties; Mary Ludwig, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; D. A. Van Valkenburg, Cleveland, coal; Flying Cloud, Green Bay, lumber; Eliza Day, White Lake, lumber; S. Bates, Red River, lumber; J. P. Joy, Saginaw, lumber; J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; Eliza Gibson, Cheboygan, lumber; Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; E. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber; Driver, Carlton, posts; A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber; Marinette, Marinette, lumber; Eldorado, Marinette, lumber; D. L. Fuller, Marinette, lumber; Persia, Saugatuck, lumber; Winnie Wing, Menominee, lumber; G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; M. J. Cummings, Oswego, coal; A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber; Ethan Allen, Muskegon, lumber; G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; J. A. Travis, Ahnapee, bark; D. R. Martin, East Point, wood; Moonlight, Buffalo, coal; M. E. Packard, Ludwig's Pier, lumber; M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber; W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber; L. A. Simpson, Muskegon, lumber; Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber; Truman Moss, Marquette, lumber; Granger, Caldwell's Pier, bark; L. J. Mason, Ludington, lumber; J. & A. Stronach, Ludington, lumber; C. B. Jones, Alpena, lumber; Havana, Fair Haven, coal; Joseph Dresden, Ludington, lumber; Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber; Gypsy, White Lake, lumber; Magic, Pentwater, bark; J. M. Forrest, Bloney Creek, bark; Early Bird, Grand Haven, lumber; E. N. Judd, Saginaw, lumber; Grace Murray, Saginaw, lumber; Ezra Bell, Grand Haven, lumber; Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood; Regulator, Muskegon, lumber; Mary Thompson, White Lake, lumber; E. Ellenwood, White River, lumber; L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber; Coral, White Lake, lumber; Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 8 brls pork; schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn; schr Gypsy, White Lake, 50 bu oats; prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn; schr Madison, Pentwater, 6 brls flour; schr Niagara, Buffalo, 53,000 bu corn; schr Joseph Dresden, Ludington, 50 bu oats; schr G. C. Finney, Sarnia, 20,038 bu corn; schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, 20,800 bu corn; schr Lillie Parson, St. Catharine, 16,500 bu wheat; schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Lucerne, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; prop Trader, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, 48,600 bu corn; prop Riverside, South Haven, sundries; prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, 12,410 bu corn and sundries; schr Merchant, Fayette, sundries; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 40,246 bu wheat, 10,400 bu corn, 100 bu oats, 1,350 brls flour; prop Colorado, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat, 25,186 bu corn, sundries; prop Waverly, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn, 1,500 tcs lard, 1,300 brls pork.

ROCKFORD.

A Man Drowned in Sight of the City Bridge—Personal Items, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 13.—Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-day, at about noon, through the drowning, within a few rods of the shore, of Mr. Philip Pulver, a well-known citizen of this place. It appears that he was watering his horse in the river, when the animal suddenly became restive and plunged into the stream, throwing the gentleman from the buggy into the water. As Mr. Pulver could not swim, he was carried down-stream and drowned before assistance could be rendered from the shore.

The Waltonians started for Twin Lakes today. It is expected that an unusually fine party will congregate there this summer. Invitations have been extended to many well-known persons throughout the State; and among other notables who have accepted invitations are the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Rev. Robert Collyer.

The Rev. Frank P. Woodbury is off on a vacation; so also is the Rev. J. H. Ritchey, of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Laura Mansfield, a young and accomplished lady from Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been visiting a large circle of friends in this city during the week. She returned home yesterday. Dr. F. M. Cunningham, of San Francisco, Cal., is in the city. Mr. B. F. Lee, for many years the efficient County Clerk, is up for re-election. Miss Mary Holmes, Miss Clapp, and Miss Emerson have been engaged as teachers at the Seminary for the coming year.

SOMEBODY'S WAITING FOR ME.

When the sunlight slowly fading
Proclaims the dying day,
And across the fields and meadows
I homeward take my way,
Just down the turn in yon pathway,
'Neath the shade of that tall oak-tree,
There's Somebody, mild and gentle,
Who watches and waits for me.

She stands in the waning sunshine,
With the love-light in her eye,
And her wind-swung tresses floating
O'er a cheek of crimson dye;
With a smile of joyous welcome
To meet me she gaily trips,
And a tender kiss awaits me
From Somebody's loving lips.

I name not her age or station,
If humble or proud she be;
But of all the Heaven-given treasures,
The dearest and best is she!
Too pure for a thought of evil,
E'er willing my cares to share,
The queen of my heart's deep centre,
Is she who is waiting there!

So whatever of ill befall me
Through the weary and tedious day,
As the evening-shadows gather
And I homeward take my way,
My step and my heart grow lighter
As I near that old oak-tree,
For I know my darling's watching
And waiting to welcome me.

CHICAGO, July, 1877. ULLIE R. AKERSTROM.

A Plucky Girl.

The mistress of a most disorderly school in Skowhegan, Me., lost control of her scholars one day last week, and allowed the naughty boys to throw wads of paper and balls of clay at the pretty girls. One of the girls finally "reported" a certain boy who was annoying her with pot-shots from a popgun. The timid school-mistress sternly reproved her for tattling in school. The girl returned to her seat, and her persecutor, resuming military operations and firing at long range across the schoolroom, hit her in the face. "If the teacher can't lick you I can," said the pretty girl, and darting across the room she struck him with a big book, dragged him out of his seat, and beat him until he lay on the floor blubbering and begging for mercy.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

CARD.

The house has been entirely refrescoed, painted, carpeted, and beautifully decorated; extra exits have been made from the Gallery, Balcony, and Parquette floors; while several new and original improvements in ventilation have been introduced, which will make it the safest and most comfortable summer Theatre in the country.

MONDAY, July 16, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GRAND OPENING

By the acknowledged Excelsior Dramatic Combination of the United States, Messrs. Shook & Palmer's Great Company, from the Union Square Theatre, New York, in the most superb play of modern times, the

DANICHEFFS,

With all the original Scenery, Machinery, Wardrobe, and Paraphernalia from the Union Square Theatre, New York, and a cast of characters hitherto unequaled in America.

READ THE NAMES!

Ossip, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.; Vladimir, Mr. James O'Neill; Prince, Mr. John Parselle; Roger de Taide, Mr. Louis L. James; Zakaroff, Mr. J. H. Stoddart; Andre, Mr. H. F. Daly; Nikafor, Mr. M. W. Leffingwell; Ivan, Mr. T. E. Morris; Dr. Coureff, Mr. C. M. Collins; Herr Linder, Mr. Edgar Moore; Paul Danicheff, Mr. H. Ramsay; Clerk, Mr. W. S. Quigley; Princess, Miss Katharine Rogers; Countess, Miss Fanny Morant; Anna, Miss Sara Jewett; Baroness, Miss Ida Vernon; Antissa, Mrs. Marie Wilkins; Nathalie, Miss Roberta Norwood; Mme. Germaine, Mrs. Tannehill; Marinna, Mrs. Sylvester Post.

Box Sheet Now Open.

Evening Performances will begin at 8 o'clock, Matinees at 2 o'clock.

PRICES—Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00; Gallery, 50 cts; Private Boxes, $6.00.

MATINEES—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS

THEO. THOMAS LAST WEEKS

Exposition Building.

Every Night.

25 and 50 cts.

TO-NIGHT REQUEST PROGRAMME!

TO-MORROW NIGHT MOZART NIGHT.

When, besides his G Minor Symphony, and other great compositions, his Great Concerto for 3 Pianos and Orchestra will be performed for the first time in America, and Misses SEIPP and CRAM, and Mr. DYRENFURTH taking the Piano parts.

WEDNESDAY BRILLIANT NOVELTY PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY Fourth Symphony Night. Pastoral Symphony.

FRIDAY Fifth Composers' Night. FRENCH NIGHT. Introducing Mons. Laurent Pascal, who will sing THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

In view of the brief time left to present the great compositions, and to give residents of the Suburbs an opportunity to hear one of the Great Symphonies, Mr. THOMAS, responding to numerous requests, will give at the

MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Raff's Lenore Symphony.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Ever Popular "First Chicago Programme."

Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST. GROUNDS.

Base Ball Extraordinary!

THREE GREAT GAMES.

WHITE STOCKINGS,

CHAMPIONS U. S., VS.

BOSTONS.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 16, 17, and 18.

☞ Games begin promptly at 3:45.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY, Proprietor and Manager.

Last week, positively, of John Stetson's Howard Atheneum Company from Boston. Enlarged, improved, and reconstructed, in an entire new programme. First week of James S. Maffitt and others. In addition to Adah Richmond, Yankee Locke, Schoolcraft and Coes, Pat. Rooney, Nellie Larkelle, E. M. Hall, N. D Jones, in Novelty, Farce, and Pantomime. First week of New Burletta and Pantomimes.

All Ladies' Nights. Theatre perfumed. Matinees COMANCHES and ROBERT MACAIRE!

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Monday, July 23, Haverly's Minstrels, 50 in number.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

IS YOUR HAIR WORTH SAVING?

Read and heed what is here said, and you will learn how it may be done at a small cost.

Men and women should be careful of their hair. It is not merely an ornament; it is as much a part of Nature's plan for the perfection of health and the preservation of life, as is any other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and patiently for the best means of preserving and cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar, Prof. E. Thomas Lyon, of New Jersey, entered into a thorough study of the matter. He went to the very root of it, and his labors were crowned with success. He it was who gave to the world that priceless discovery,

Lyon's Kathairon,

For the growth and preservation of the hair. The preparation sprung into immediate and world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose. LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast aside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year, and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by thousands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

No other article is comparable with the KATHAIRON in respect of these three most important points:

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore and Beautify Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A BALM BALM BALM FOR EVERY EVERY EVERY WOUND WOUND WOUND WOUND

The old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment sells today more rapidly than it did 20 years ago, before swarms of imitators, tempted by its success, attempted to crawl into favor on the Mustang's reputation. There never was, and we believe there never will be, a remedy for pain and wounds equal to Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is a balm for every wound, an angel of mercy in every family—for 25 cents.

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company:

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin, the undersigned, Receiver of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, will issue Receiver's certificates to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, payable on or before the expiration of one year from their date, bearing interest at not exceeding eight per cent per annum. The money to be raised upon these certificates to be used in rebuilding the Black River Bridge and putting down steel rails. The certificates, by order of the Court, to be first lien upon all the property and franchises of said Railway Company. Each holder of the mortgage bonds of said Company will for thirty days from the date of this notice be entitled to purchase at par such proportion of said certificates as the bonds held by him bear to the whole number of bonds outstanding. After that time any holder of said bonds will be entitled to purchase at par certificates then remaining unsold. Proposals for certificates are invited from bondholders, stating rate of interest demanded, not exceeding eight per cent, to August 15, 1877, addressed to

WILLIAM H. FERRY, Receiver, Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

The mail steamers of this Company, between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers, will sail from pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

*VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND......Wed., July 18, 11 a. m.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER........Wed., July 25, 6 a. m.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Wed., Aug. 1, 9 a. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—1st Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.

Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England:

First Cabin, $95 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above.

Return tickets, at very reduced rates, available through England or France.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For passage and freight apply to

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

ENGLAND, July 7, 1:30 p. m. | ERIN, July 21, 1 p. m.
SPAIN, July 14, 8:30 a. m. | EGYPT, July 28, 8 a. m.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA, July 5, 11 a. m. | GREECE, July 18, 10 a. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons................Tuesday July 24
CORNWALL, Scamper..............................Aug. —

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

LINEN CUFFS.

KEEP'S LINEN CUFFS,

Four-ply. The very best; $1.50 per half dozen, or 25c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THIRTY YEARS

The dark-eyed and lovely daughters of Spanish-America have used MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER as their only cosmetic and toilet perfume. It is the most fragrant, as well as the most lasting of all Floral Waters, and possesses refreshing and invigorating properties not contained in any other preparation of the kind.

☞ For sale by Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PROPOSALS.

MAIL MESSENGER AND TRANSFER SERVICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1877.

Route No. 23,475.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of July 25, 1877 (to be decided on or before July 31), for carrying the mails of the United States between the Post-Office in the City of Chicago and the railroad stations, and between the several stations where transfer service is required, from Oct. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1879.

The attention of bidders is called to the 253d section of the act of June 23, 1874, which requires that "bidders upon every mail route for the transportation of the mails upon the same, where the annual compensation for the service on such route at the time exceeds the sum of $5,000, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster General, upon some solvent National Bank, which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum of the amount of the annual pay on said route at the time such bid is made," which in this case is $13,400 per annum.

The following schedule shows the mail messenger and transfer service now required at Chicago as nearly as it can be stated, but bidders must inform themselves of the amount and character of the service, and the accepted bidder under this advertisement will be required to perform, without additional compensation, any and all new or additional service not herein mentioned, that may be necessary when his contract goes into operation, or that may become necessary during the term of the contract, whether to and between depots and landings now established, or those which may be hereafter established. Bids must be made with this distinct understanding, and must name the amount per annum for the whole service; and not by the trip. There will be no diminution of compensation on account of the discontinuance of such portions of the service as may become unnecessary during the contract term, but deductions will be made for neglect of duty.

It is required that the wagons employed in the performance of the service shall be built with platform gearings, front wheels to turn under the body: closed body, which shall be built from bed or sills paneled to the height of an ordinary wagon body; above to be built of plain wood, panel set off with molding, lined with canvas, with covered roof. The height of the centre of the roof clear above the floor of the wagon shall be not less than four and a half feet in single wagons, or six and one-quarter feet in double wagons. The rear shall open below by gate to drop to a level with floor of the wagon, to fasten by means of a catch when shut; above, by doors hung on spring hinges, opening outward, so arranged that they shall shut tight against the gate and lock, and when unlocked shall spring open.

The double wagons in all cases, and the single wagons whenever the proper performance of the service requires it, shall have double doors in the side, extending from the paneled frame of the body to the drip of the roof. These doors shall be hung on spring hinges to open outward, so arranged that when unlocked they shall spring open. The doors shall open to a width in the clear of not less than two feet for single wagons and three feet for double wagons. On the front shall be seat for driver, with foot-board, trimmed and furnished in leather.

The wagons shall be kept painted and varnished in a thorough manner, and ornamented according to specifications, and shall be kept at all times in good order and appearance.

Full particulars as to style and construction of wagons may be obtained on application to the Postmaster at Chicago, or to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

When mails are carried in the night the wagon must be accompanied by at least one person besides the driver, as guard, both to be over the age of 16 years, of good moral character, who have taken the oath prescribed by law, and able to read and write the English language. The wagons, horses, drivers, and guards are to be at all times subject to the approval and control of the Postmaster, and the mails are to be taken from and delivered into the Post-Office and cars at such hours, under his directions, as will secure proper connections.

An extra wagon, with driver, ready for immediate use, must be kept at the Post-Office between the hours of 5 a. m. and 8 p. m., or at such other hours as the Postmaster may direct.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, with two responsible sureties, (certified to be such by the Postmaster at an office of the first, second, or third class,) who shall guarantee that the bidder shall, if his bid be accepted, enter into contract, with good and sufficient sureties, within the time prescribed herein, for the faithful performance of the service. The contracts must be executed and returned to the Department by Sept. 1, 1877.

In case of failure of the accepted bidder to execute a contract, or of the abandonment of the service during the contract term, the service will be re-let at the expense of the failing bidder or contractor.

Bidders are requested to use the printed forms of proposals furnished by the Department, which may be obtained at the Post-Office in the City of Chicago, and to apply at that office for information in regard to the service and its requirements.

Proposals should be sealed, superscribed "Proposals for Mail Messenger and Transfer Service, Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster-General.

SCHEDULE OF SERVICE NOW REQUIRED.

Railroad Company.	Location of Depot.	Distance from Post-Office to Depot (Rods).	No. of trips per week from Post-Office to Depot.	No. of trips per week from Depot to Post-Office.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Van Buren & LaSalle streets	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Van Buren & LaSalle streets	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Dixon Air Line Div.	Wells and Kinzie streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Freeport Line Div.	Wells and Kinzie streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Milwaukee Div.	Wells and Kinzie streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Wisconsin Div.	Canal and Kinzie streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Iowa	Canal and Kinzie streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Foot of Lake street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central Branch	Foot of Lake street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	Foot of Lake street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	Foot of Lake street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	Canal and Madison streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	Canal and Madison streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	Canal and Madison streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis	Carroll and Jefferson streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	Exposition Building	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern	Canal and Madison streets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Pacific	Larrabee and Chicago avenue	640	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRANSFER SERVICE.

From—	To—	Distance from Station to Station (Rods).	No. of trips per week.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago & N. W. Freeport Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago & N. W. Milwaukee Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago & N. W. Wisconsin Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	Chicago & N. W. Wisconsin Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	Chicago & N. W. Freeport Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W. Mil. Division	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W. Mil. Division	Chicago, Lafayette & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W. Dixon Division	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	278	[illegible]

The transfer service to include the conveyance of all cases of Post-Office supplies arriving for transit through the city.

Bond required with bid, $14,000; check, $670.

D. M. KEY,
Postmaster General.

MAIL STATION SERVICE. CHICAGO, ILL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1877.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m. of July 25, 1877, (to be decided on or before July 31), for carrying the mails of the United States from Oct. 1, 1877, to June 30, 1879, in the City of Chicago, as herein specified.

Route No. 23,476.

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at West Division Station, 1½ miles and back, forty-three trips per week.

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at North Division Station, 1¼ miles and back, thirty-one trips per week.

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at Southwest Station, 3½ miles and back, twenty-five trips per week.

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at South Division Station, 3 miles and back, twenty-five trips per week.

From West Division Station to Branch Office at Northwest Station, 2 miles and back, nineteen trips per week.

From Chicago Post-Office to Branch Office at Northwest Station, 3¼ miles and back, six trips per week.

The service to be performed with wagons of style and construction designated in the advertisement for Mail Messenger and Transfer Service (Route No. 23,475, accompanying this), for single wagons, and at such hours as the Postmaster at Chicago shall designate.

All of the wagons to be in charge of drivers above the age of 16 years, of good moral character, who have taken the oath prescribed by law, and are able to read and write the English language.

It is to be understood and agreed that any increase in the service which may be rendered necessary by the removal to other localities of any of the above-named Stations, or by any other cause, may be ordered by the Postmaster-General, and will be paid for pro rata; and also that compensation pro rata shall be deducted in case of decrease in said service caused by any such removal or by the discontinuance of any of said Stations.

In case of the failure of the accepted bidder to execute a contract, or the abandonment of the service during the contract term, the service will be relet at the expense of the failing bidder or contractor.

The contracts shall be executed and returned to the Department by or before Sept. 1, 1877, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having failed, and the Postmaster-General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties according to law.

Proposals should be sealed and superscribed "Proposals for Mail Station Service, Chicago, Illinois," and addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C."

Bond required with bid, $10,000; check, $500.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. H. MAHLER, 16 rue de la Grange, Batelière, Paris, is sole agent for this paper in France.

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuine Health Grains. Aperitive, purgative, and depurative. Every red box a counterfeit. Leroy, 91 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Paris.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE Superintendent of Indian Affairs, DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,

YANKTON, Dak., July 9, 1877.

Proposals for the Erection of Buildings on the Missouri River for Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and Fort Peck Agencies.

Proposals will be received at this office until July 28, inclusive, for constructing, near the junction of Whetstone Creek with the Missouri River, and near the junction of Yellow Medicine River with the Missouri River, and near the junction of Poplar River with the Missouri River, the following buildings and inclosures, to-wit: At each location above named, one agent's house, one warehouse, one stable with stable-yard, one receiving and weighing corral with cattle-scales and scale-house, one slaughter-house with corral attached. Whetstone Creek is about 121 miles above Yankton, Yellow Medicine River about 270 miles above Yankton, and Poplar River about 184 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River. All material, labor, and transportation to be furnished by the contractor. Buildings and inclosures to be constructed in the order prescribed by the Superintendent, and completed on or before the first day of October next. Each proposal must be in duplicate, must have a copy of this advertisement attached, and be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two good and sufficient sureties approved by a Judge or Clerk of the United States Court, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded to the party making the proposal, said contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient bonds immediately furnished for the faithful performance of the contract, and in a sum double the amount bid.

Proposals for any one or all of the above named sets of buildings, complete, will be considered.

The plans, specifications, and drawings in accordance with which the work is to be done, may be seen in this office in Yankton, at the office of S. V. Shipman, Architect, Rooms 62 and 64 Custom-House Building, No. 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, and office of Griggs & Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.

Contracts will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, at 2 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 1, prox.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are to be distinctly marked on the envelope, "Proposals to Erect Agency Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

Tenders will be received until 12 o'clock noon on the 28th inst., for the erection of a Court-House at Sault Ste. Marie for Chippewa County, Michigan. Plans and specifications will be open for inspection on and after the 18th inst. at the office of the Architects, William Scott & Co., Nos. 7 and 8 Wayne County Savings Bank Building, in the City of Detroit. The lowest or any tenders not necessarily accepted, and no bids will be received unless within the appropriation, $19,000.

By order ANDREW JACKSON,
Chairman Board of Supervisors.

Detroit, July 14, 1877.

SHIRTS.

Keep's Patent Partly Made Dress Shirts.

The very best, 6 for $6; can be finished by any one competent to sew a straight seam. Half the usual cost saved. 173 East Madison-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	9:00 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
bGreen Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bMarquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
bLake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Well and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria Express	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Springfield & Peoria Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	† 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	8:50 a. m.	5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	9:40 p. m.	6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	† 8:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted	9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until	8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.	
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted	7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at	9 a. m.
For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m. Saturday's excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.	
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday	7 p. m.

Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ladies of the Union Square company arrived yesterday, and are at the Grand Pacific.

There will be a meeting of the Co-operative Colonization Society of Chicago, with the object of settling in Florida, this evening, at Buehl's Hall, corner Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street.

A Gospel temperance meeting will be held at 222 West Madison street, under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union, this evening, commencing at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Joseph Panscheck, 11 years of age, who fell into the Ogden Canal on the 12th inst., died last evening at his home, No. 49 Crosby street, of injuries received internally by the accident. An inquest will be held to-day.

E. S. Howard, residing at No. 906 Fulton street, was knocked down and run over by his horse and buggy last evening in front of his residence and received serious injuries about the head and body and had one rib broken.

Austin Kelley, 33 years of age, and residing with a wife and five children at Brighton, after having a drunken quarrel with them yesterday afternoon, came into town, and, climbing to the third story of a building at No. 998 Archer avenue, jumped out. His back was badly broken, and he was taken to the County Hospital in a helpless condition.

Late Saturday evening, Annie Anderson, one of Dora Brown's wenches, and Dora Williams, one of Lizzie Moore's wenches, had a set-to on Fourth avenue in the vicinity of the Moore ranche, and, prompted by her mistress, Dora smashed a brick over Annie's head, inflicting a deep but not serious wound that caused the girl to bleed like a stuck pig.

A still alarm to the Fire Patrol by the A. D. T. Co. at 4:30 p. m., and a general alarm from Box 32 three minutes later, was caused by the discovery of fire on the fourth floor of E. J. Cubley's light metal establishment. Damage will not exceed $200 to stock and building, but nearly $2,000 damage was done to the Methodist Book Concern by water. Insured for $51,300 in different companies. Cause unknown.

At an early hour yesterday morning a number of laborers engaged in cleaning out the rubbish from the fourth floor of A. B. Johnson's furniture factory on North Green street, an account of a fire in which was published in yesterday's Tribune, came upon the body of Ole Eskelson, the night-watchman, who had evidently been smothered in the smoke. Deceased was 58 years of age, and leaves a wife and six grown-up children, and resided at No. 38 Hope street.

Elias Smith, 14 years of age, residing at No. 435 North Clark street, was drowned in the lake at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a half-mile out from the foot of Erie street. The boy had been down to the lake with some companions, and started out upon a board to swim for the crib, but, at about a half-mile out, he abandoned the board and started to swim for the shore, but shortly after was seized with cramps, evidently, and was drowned. Up to a late hour last night his body had not been recovered.

The pickpockets broke loose yesterday afternoon on the Milwaukee avenue cars and played havoc with the crowds attending the dedication of Humboldt Park. Thus far only two reports have been received by the police, and these are D. G. Grumman, of No. 153 Halsted street, who loses a check for $600 and $5 in cash, to an adroit thief who unbuttoned his vest and stole the package from an inside pocket, and Mrs. Leander Bauder, wife of the detective, who lost a roll of bills amounting to about $30.

Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Ebersold and Officer James Murnane came upon two men just emerging from a pawnshop on Clark street near Jackson. They were pointed out as suspicious, and upon overhauling them they were found to be possessed of a gold watch and chain and other jewelry, valued in all at about $500, stolen recently from Helen Weaver, of No. 163 Lincoln street. They gave the names of William Wagner and John Weaver, the latter claiming to be a brother of the owner of the articles.

"Nothing is so gratifying," said the city editor, contemplatively, "as to witness the remarkable spread of education in our day and generation. The last college commencement was about the 1st of July; to-day is the 14th. In that space of time I have told 268 graduates who were armed with their diplomas and graduating orations that business was dull, that the profession was overcrowded, and we had reporters enough hanging round the corner to last us till the next Presidential campaign. Knowledge is power."

John Conners, alias Dougherty, and Jennie Stewart, alias Stevens, are alleged by the police to be a sweet-scented couple. They have rooms at No. 47 LaSalle street, whence Officer Hill heard inhuman cries proceeding at a late hour Saturday night. He groped up-stairs, and forced the woman to desist beating a child in a most unmerciful manner. Conners put in his lip impudently and continued the unmerciful beating, whereupon both were locked up at the Armory charged with keeping a disorderly house. An effort is to be made to provide suitably for the child.

There was quite a melee in the vicinity of Illinois and Franklin streets at an early hour yesterday morning, caused by a disturbance of several bad families residing thereabouts. When the police pounced down upon them, several were already wounded. Thomas Cox, of No. 81 Illinois street, had been hit in the cheek by the edge of a hatchet, alleged to have been thrown by Daniel W. Stoner, and Christopher Hartman was handling a carying-knife that looked as though he had been cutting some one, though the wounded person, or persons, could not be found. Both men, including Cinderella Hartman and Thomas Griffin, were arrested upon complaint of Cox.

A sad and touching occurrence took place at a stately mansion on the South Side last night. A patriotic young man undertook to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence with a double-barreled shot-gun, a $37.50 case of assorted fireworks, and a bushel of squibs. All went well up to about noon when he was about to fire a salute of 999 guns (shot-guns), and had accomplished about 12½ per cent of his task, when his overheated weapon exploded, and a part of the charge fell into his assortment of pyrotechnics. For a few moments the neighbors thought the day of judgment had got ahead of the Signal-Service Bureau, but they soon regained their presence of mind, extinguished the young patriot, and bore most of him into the house, where he was tenderly loved and scientifically attended to. After amputating both legs and one arm, transplanting a new nose upon him, measuring him for a tin ear, and using up enough barrels of meal and cruises of oil on him to set up a hundred poor widows for life, the medical attendants had a good deal of hope of his ultimate recovery; unfortunately, gangrene set in, and it was soon but too clear that the young man was about to climb the golden stair. He had been fondly attached to a beautiful and devoted young girl of Molunkus, Me., and when his physicians gave him up they telegraphed to her that it was his anxious desire that she should come on and be united to him on his death-bed. The beautiful and devoted girl knew he was well-fixed, having $4,000 a year in his own right, and that his disease was not catching, besides she loved him dearly, so she telegraphed on in the language of affection, "Bet your boots I'll be there," and yesterday morning arrived by the Pacific Express, her eyes red with grief and locomotive cinders. She at once proceeded to the house of mourning, where she was united to the contingent remainder of her lover, and with his surviving hand he signed a deed settling all his property upon her. This done, a light of tranquil satisfaction beamed in his remaining eye, and murmuring with what had previously been his lips, he fell asleep and passed quietly to that summer land where there is no Fourth of July, neither any setting off of fire-works. The young and beautiful widow leaves for the East by the 5:15 p. m. train to-day. She telegraphed last night to her heart-broken mother that her loss was a bitter one, but was fully covered by insurance.

TAX-FIGHTING.

Practically, tax-fighting is dead for the present. The leading tax-fighting lawyers have become convinced that the Supreme Court has definitely shut down on them, and they have withdrawn from the field. The few survivors who have been fighting before Judge Wallace for a week back met a defeat there Saturday in his decision refusing an appeal to the Appellate Court. The have yet, however, one arrow left in their quiver, and intend to use it in a day or two. They will make out a bond for an appeal to the Appellate Court, and will present it to him for his approval. He may be satisfied, of course, as to the sufficiency of the bond, but will decline to allow an order of appeal. The sale is to begin on the 23d. So they will go before one of the Judges of the Circuit or Superior Court during this week, and pray for an injunction restraining the County Treasurer from proceeding with the sale until such time as they can apply to the Appellate Court for the issuance of a writ of mandamus directing the County Court to send the tax-appeal cases up to it. It is a disputed question whether the Appellate Court, when organized, has authority to issue such a writ, but that matters nothing to the tax-fighters so long as they can gain time. The probability is, however, that the Judge to whom they apply for an injunction will refuse to grant it. Then their last resort will have been exhausted, and the sale will proceed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—J. C. Davenport, Keokuk; J. L. McDowell, Detroit; F. O. Bruce, Burlington, Ia.; the Hon. A. Anderson, New York; J. L. Ferguson, Milwaukee; James G. Osgood, Detroit; L. M. Vogt, New Orleans; John A. Gibney, St. Louis; the Boston Base-Ball Club.... *Sherman House*—J. H. Mack, New York; J. H. Adams, Fort Wayne; T. J. Edwards, England; G. B. Roller and Henry Joy, New York; H. M. McCracken, Fort Wayne; L. H. Clarke, Cleveland; W. P. Howard and John Howland, New York; A. R. Daniels, C. R. Hall, and M. H. Hammond, Omaha.... *Grand Pacific*—J. P. McIlrath, St. Paul; Robert E. Cooke, Quincy; S. A. Cosgrave, Pittsburg; A. R. Lee, Erie, Pa.; C. H. Noyes, New York; William Woods and John L. Awl, Pittsburg; William Campbell, Panama; C. A. Frank, Aspinwall; H. W. Kip, Buffalo; J. H. Ford, Detroit.... *Palmer House*—Joseph Speyer, Virginia; F. H. Manning, Boston; C. B. Pettit, New Orleans; O. D. Hosmer, Boston; Samuel Diston, Pennsylvania; W. H. O'Brien, District of Columbia; J. W. Crawford, Georgia; D. J. Joveline and Capt. Bold, Scotland; J. W. Quimby, Toronto; P. H. Ryan, Idaho; Capt. Seaver, Wisconsin.... *The Commercial*—J. W. Brown, Baltimore; D. F. Ellis, Boston; F. W. Wheeler, Kansas City; W. W. Junkin, Fairfield; O. J. Owen, St. Louis; W. H. Dunlap, Keokuk.

THE COURTS.

THE COOPER DISTILLERY.

Judge Blodgett Saturday entered an order in the case of the United States vs. William Cooper, H. B. Miller, A. C. Hesing, J. J. Montague, and George Miller, allowing the defendants to come in and plead within twenty days, but directing the judgment to stand as security. This was a case in which a judgment for $80,000 was rendered June 29, 1876, by default against Cooper, the owner of the distillery on Blackhawk street at the junction with the Chicago River, and against his bondsmen. Hesing, one of the sureties, was in jail at the time, and last spring he went to Washington, and among others procured the celebrated order directing the United States District-Attorney to make no objection to any application on the part of certain distillers to have the judgments against them opened. The probability, of course, is now that the judgment will ultimately be set aside altogether, or much reduced in amount.

DIVORCES.

Sophia M. Held filed a bill Saturday charging her husband, Frederick E. Held, with adultery, and asking for a divorce.

And John Miller filed a bill for a similar object, because his wife Mary deserted him in May, 1875.

Judge Williams, Saturday, granted a decree of divorce to Caroline Wodrich from Charles Wodrich on the ground of drunkenness, and to Terence Harvey from Maggie Harvey on account of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Whittlesey & Peters filed a bill Saturday against Mason Woodruff to restrain him from manufacturing or selling a patented bedstead known as Farnham's bedstead frame.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company, a rule was made on all parties interested to show cause by the first Monday of August why an order should not be made for the payment of claims for proceeds of goods sold on commission.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee.

Charles D. Lusk was on Saturday appointed Assignee of Calvin M. Favorite.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Daniel T. Elston.

At 10 o'clock this morning Assignees will be chosen for George S. Thurber and for Charles G. Carlson.

The second dividend meeting of Cushing, Kirk & McLean is set for 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry A. Gardner began a suit in ejectment against James Maroney, C. S. Redfield, Carl Albrecht, and Peter Smith to recover possession of certain lots on the corner of Lavinia avenue and Wentworth avenue, the damages being fixed at $10,000.

McClelland & Jenkins, for the use of the Chicago Canal and Dock Company, began a suit for $2,000 against Thomas Mackin.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Reiter commenced a suit Saturday against Mathias Urbanus, Magdalena Urbanus, and Mary Urbanus to recover $5,000 damages.

Frank S. Merritt, Trustee, filed a bill against Mary and Martin Quinn to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,200 on Lot 6, Block 31, of Elston's Addition to Chicago.

Mathew Laflin filed a bill against J. M. Wanzer, A. D. Guild, C. J. Hamilton, C. H. Custer, and James Van Inwagen, Trustees of the Third Unitarian Church, to foreclose a trust-deed given April 25, 1871, for $5,000, on Lots 45, 46, and 47, in Mathew Laflin and others' Subdivision of Block 6 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½, and the W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett—Second call of his calendar. No. 205, Bank of Montreal vs. White, on trial.

Judge Gary—No court until Wednesday.

Judge Jameson—No court until Saturday.

Judge Rogers—In court daily.

Judge Booth—Unfinished business.

Judge Williams—No defaults will be taken for the July term, and no compulsory hearing of any matters, except such chamber business as may be absolutely necessary.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Confessions—James A. Petite vs. Denis Fitzgerald, $122.20.—Jameson & Co. vs. Theodore H. Bryant, $964.10.

THE PRACTICE ACT.

A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

There was considerable published last week regarding the alleged irregularity in the passage of the act creating the Appellate Court. An examination of the journals shows that this was all bosh; that it passed in accordance with all the forms of law and legislative practice, and is now in full force. It appears, however, that there is a complication, though probably not of a serious nature, regarding the act known as the Appellate Court Practice Act, which provides the way in which business shall be conducted in the aforesaid Court. This act was a Senate bill, and passed the Senate in due form, on a yea and nay vote. It was amended in the House, but the Senate did not concur in the House amendments. The House, which had previously passed the bill with its amendments, receded from them, but not by a yea and nay vote.

The question involved then is whether a viva voce vote was sufficient. If it was, unquestionably, the bill having passed with amendments, if the receding of the House was complete, the bill was passed by the same vote without amendments. But the recent practice has been to require a yea and nay vote on receding, and if the motion to recede prevailed, then that vote was held to have repassed the bill. If a vote to recede puts a bill again on its passage as amended, then a yea and nay vote is an absolute requirement. If not, a viva voce vote is of course sufficient. On this point parliamentarians differ. The practice and ruling of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly—Gov. Cullon was Speaker, and John Early President of the Senate—was that a yea and nay vote was necessary on a vote to recede. The Secretary of State holds that the passage of the bill is complete and regular, as do many others. They hold that its passage in the Senate without amendment, and in the House with amendments, was final in both. The Secretary has officially stated that the bill passed both Houses by a call of the yeas and nays on its final passage, and insists that even a technical informality cannot impair the validity of the bill. There seems, therefore, no reason to believe that there is any imperfection in the passage of the Appellate Court Practice act, and, therefore, nothing to interfere with the workings of the Appellate Court when it begins operations this fall.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The Assessor has completed the assessment-roll for the town. The valuations foot up a fraction over $5,085,000. At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees the annual appropriation will be voted upon. It is expected to be about $25,000 less than it was last year, and will be about $25,000 less than the appropriation for the Village of Hyde Park this year. At the last meeting of the Board, A. H. Veeder, the Town Attorney, after his election for the ensuing year, had his salary reduced, at his own request, from $2,500 to $2,000 per annum.

A communication will be presented to the Board of Trustees at the next meeting from the Hon. John Wentworth in regard to the Canada thistle. He says: "I wish to call the attention of the town authorities of Lake to the fact that Canada thistles are now growing upon the land along Western avenue, and that there is a patch of them now in full bloom upon the avenue itself. I called the attention of a gentleman whom I met in the vicinity to the subject. He said they went to seed upon the Western-avenue boulevard last year, and the seeds were blown about extensively, and there were a great many fresh patches of them this year. I called the attention of the Park Commissioners to this subject last spring, and supposed the matter had been attended to. I am informed that some are growing in Hyde Park, and also in Cicero. These pests should not be allowed to go to seed again. A few dollars expended now will save thousands hereafter. They should be mowed down close to the ground at once and the ground covered with salt about one-quarter of an inch thick. You cannot dig them out nor destroy them by cultivation. The cheapest cure for them is to cut them close to the ground and pickle the roots with salt."

DAMAGING CHARGES.

Judge Dillon and the Bondholders of the Iowa Central Railroad.

The New York *Nation* of the 12th inst. contains the following, which professes to be a sort of synopsis of articles in the New England newspapers concerning Judge Dillon's action towards the bondholders of the Iowa Central Railroad. Judge Dillon or his friends can hardly afford to let these statements go uncontradicted or unexplained:

Some of the New England newspapers have recently contained insinuations of a very damaging and scandalous character against the official behavior of Judge Dillon of the United States Court of Iowa. The matter is of a good deal of public interest, inasmuch as Judge Dillon has been frequently spoken of as a candidate for the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench at Washington. The charges are substantially that he has grossly denied and delayed justice in a foreclosure suit brought by the bondholders of the Central Railroad of Iowa. The facts appear from the papers, and from a printed circular issued to the creditors of the road, to be these, and they show in a curious way the difficulties which capital meets with in the newer parts of the country in establishing even unquestioned rights: The Iowa Central is a railroad running north and south through the State of Iowa, the bonds of which are mainly owned in the East. Like many other Western roads, after the panic of 1873 it collapsed. The first-mortgage bondholders had, as is usual, the right to foreclose the mortgage and take possession of the road; but though it is settled law that a single bondholder can maintain a foreclosure suit, and although foreclosure proceedings were begun in May, 1874, the mortgage is still, after a lapse of three years, unforeclosed, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that all the parties interested agreed that a decree of foreclosure should be entered by Judge Dillon as long ago as October, 1875, and such a decree was actually entered. During this delay Judge Dillon is charged with having removed a perfectly competent Receiver, who was managing the road in a manner satisfactory to the bondholders, and admitted by the Judge himself to be a fit man; with having put in a man unacquainted with railroad management (Mr. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa), who at once began, not merely to mismanage, but to plunder the road; and, further, on charges being brought against Mr. Grinnell, with having refused to examine them. It is also alleged against him that, having first denied an appeal from the decree entered in 1875, he almost immediately afterwards allowed it, without any change of circumstances; that, having in the first instance decided that it was impossible to have the decree corrected or a new decree entered, he decided subsequently exactly the opposite; that having finally granted a stay of proceedings, and the case having been taken to the Supreme Court at Washington, and there decided against him, and the stay set aside, he still continued for some time to prevent any execution of the decree, in almost direct defiance of the opinion of the Supreme Court.

These facts, if they can be proved, certainly tend to show that the administration of justice in the Iowa Court is not what it should be; but the charges are made more serious by the connection with them of the Hon. Hiram Price, the father-in-law of Judge Dillon. Mr. Price was, it is stated, very early in the history of the road made a Commissioner by his son-in-law to examine and report on the road, so that when, at the end of all the tedious and harassing litigation looking to a foreclosure, the price of the securities being much impaired by it, he suddenly comes forward with an offer to buy the road at 33 cents on the dollar, the owners of the property may be pardoned a little surprise, if not indignation. Judge Dillon has always been supposed to be above suspicion, but the law which he has furnished with regard to railroads has been sometimes very queer. In 1875 he rendered a decision in one of the Granger cases to the effect that railroads were public highways, whose rates might be fixed in the discretion of the Legislature, although, in 1869, when he was Chief-Justice of the State Supreme Court, he had decided them to be "mere private corporations," organized "solely to make money for their stockholders," the Legislature having "no more power over their property or rights than it has over the property or rights of natural persons." We suggested at the time (*Nation*, June 17, 1875) that the explanation of this extraordinary judicial somersault which the uncharitable investor would be likely to offer, would be that in 1869 the Iowa farmers were engaged in an attempt to repudiate town and county railroad-aid bonds, and that the Judge was then ready to help them by taking one view of railroad property; that in 1875 they were engaged in another attempt, equally dishonest, to force the railroads to carry their crops at non-paying rates; and the Judge was equally ready to help them with a new theory directly opposed to the first. The inference which he would draw from the present charges would be much more grave, and it is very unfortunate, not merely for the reputation of Judge Dillon, but for that of the country, that they should be allowed to float about through the press without being investigated by a proper tribunal. We understand that the representatives of the bondholders have taken legal advice on the subject of having Judge Dillon impeached at the next session of the Senate. We take it for granted that his appointment to the Supreme Bench is out of the question until the charges are disposed of.

Sardou's Wives.

Paris Correspondence Baltimore American.

Victorien Sardou has just been elected a member of the French Academy over a noble Duke, whose only known literary work, according to Alexandre Dumas, who occupied the chair while his claims were being discussed, was the letter (incorrectly spelled) which he addressed to the Academy. It was a little too bad, however, that he should have been the one to inform Madame Sardou of her husband's election. Hurrying out, when the final result was made known, he met Madame Sardou, who had just entered, anxious to hear of the result. Not knowing who it was, she addressed the first person she met, and had the pleasure of hearing of her husband's success from his rival and bitterest foe. This Madame Sardou is not the first wife, to whom he owes everything that he is. When a young man he was so poor as to be at death's door from disease and starvation. A young girl living in the same house, hearing of his condition, went to see him, took him medicines and restoratives, and nursed him through a terrible attack of fever which brought him to the verge of the grave. Three years afterward, when he had recovered health and obtained some employment at one of the theatres through his friend's intimacy with Dejazet, the celebrated actress, they were married, and this accident of acquaintance with Dejazet turned his attention to dramatic composition and made him what he is to-day—the most successful dramatist of his time, with a hotel in town, a magnificent house in the country, while to these things is now added the crowning honor of membership of the French Academy. The first wife did not live to see this last bay leaf added to his wreath, but she lived until he acquired wealth and honors, and died after ten years of happy wedded life.

Greeley's Last Visit to the New York Tribune Office.

A conversation between Thomas Rooker, the old foreman of the *Tribune*, and Horace Greeley, the last time the latter was in the *Tribune* office, is given in the Troy *Press*, and that paper says it has never before been printed. Mr. Greeley's denial of the "Crumbs of Comfort" article had been twice suppressed, and the old man climbed the stairs to the composing-room to see Rooker about it. The latter was sitting at his desk as he heard Mr. Greeley coming, and knew the cause of the visit. He rose as Mr. Greeley approached him, and offering him his hand said, "Mr. Greeley, I am very glad to see you." Mr. Greeley said, "Tom, how is it that that article that I ordered put under the editorial head has been left out twice?" Mr. Rooker grasped Mr. Greeley's hand tighter, and replied, "Mr. Greeley, I have received orders to-day positively from the stockholders to no longer recognize you as editor-in-chief. I am very sorry, Mr. Greeley; it was a terrible blow to me after such a long service in the *Tribune* office under your management." Mr. Greeley, still holding Mr. Rooker's hand, said, "Tom, is this my reward? Good-by, Tom; I shall never darken the door of the editorial room of the *Tribune* again." This was on the 8th of November, and Mr. Greeley died two weeks later, a broken-hearted man. The *Sun* has given a fac simile of the article that was "killed." "We imagine," concludes the *Press*, "that the *Sun* obtained the original document (if it is original) from Mr. Rooker, who undoubtedly preserved it, and who, on account of the recent strike, has, we believe, severed his connection with the *Tribune*, and consequently feels under no obligation to keep its secrets." Whether Mr. Rooker has, or has not, severed his connection with the *Tribune*, it is known that he is absent from his post and has been ever since the strike.

The Bulgarian Legion.

The Bulgarian Legion in the Russian camp now numbers 6,000 men. On June 22, 1854, Raiko Nikolitsch, a Bulgarian boy, 14 years old, swam over the Danube at Rustchuk to inform the Russians that the Turks intended to cross the day following. The intelligence proving correct, the boy was raised to the rank of a Russian nobleman, and sent to a cadet school at Moscow. In 1859 he became an ensign in the Russian army, and soon after, while in a Polish garrison, endeavored to form a Secret Society in Bulgaria. In 1862, as a Russian officer quartered in Bessarabia, he was a member of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee. In 1875 he left Russia to act on the spot, and in 1876, with a Bulgarian Legion of several hundreds, entered Bulgaria from Servia. The appearance of his legion on Bulgarian soil brought on the troubles marked by the notorious massacres. Later in 1876 the legion joined the Servian army under the command of the Russian Colonel, Medvedowsky, one of the associates of Gen. Tchernayeff. This band was the nucleus of the legion which is now invading Bulgaria under the standards of the Czar.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Labor-Troubles in the Various Coal-Regions.

Suspension of Colliery-Operations, and Thousands of Men Thrown Out of Work.

Mollie-Maguirism in the Vicinity of Shamokin—Priestly Opposition to the Lawless Society.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Shamokin, Pa., July 12.—As has been previously intimated would be the case, the operators of the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Wyoming, and Lackawanna coal-regions have commenced to suspend operations at their collieries. There has been no combination to enforce a general stoppage, by the great mining and transportation companies; but each operator has ordered

A CESSATION OF WORK

at such of the mines as were thought necessary to restrict the supply. The Susquehanna Coal Company, whose vast works are situated at Nanticoke, in the Wyoming region, is the only one of the large corporations that has, so far, closed its collieries. An impression prevails that, just as soon as Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, arrives from Europe,—he is now on his way across the ocean,—a general suspension will be ordered by all the prominent companies. The 20th of the current month is announced as the date of the shut-down at the mines. It is estimated that, even in the event of a stoppage, the production, this season, will reach 23,000,000 tons; which will be an increase over the product of last year of 5,000,000 tons.

The companies in the Lykens region have

STOPPED PRODUCTION FOR THE SEASON.

The tonnage of Lykens, this year, has exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the coal-trade. About 10,000 miners and laborers are deprived of employment by the suspension. Several of the companies are expecting Western orders in sufficient number to warrant a temporary reopening of some of their collieries.

The largest proportion of the Schuylkill County mines are either entirely or partially closed. The number of colliers, laborers, and mechanics out of employment is near 15,000; and it is possible the number will be increased within a short time. So far as this particular district of the coal-fields is concerned, while but few of the mines are stopped, hardly one is running full. The production is small, and 5,000 workingmen are idle, with but little prospect of early employment.

What adds still more gloom to the already exceedingly dreary situation in all divisions of the coal-country, is the announcement of the intention of the companies to abandon and

CLOSE ALL THE SURPLUS COLLIERIES.

If such a scheme is carried into effect, fully 5,000 more miners will be added to the army of unemployed men. The various combinations invented by the operators to regulate the production and marketing of anthracite fuel, has resulted in the formation of an opposition movement on the part of the miners. This movement, which was alluded to in a late letter to The Tribune, has now reached to all parts of the Middle Coal-Fields.

The prime-mover in the organization of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association—the Miners' and Laborers' Labor-Union—is Charles Parclase, of Mahanoy City. He is assisted by John Parker, editor of the *Mahanoy-Valley Record*, the first President of the old Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association. Large and enthusiastic meetings of the workingmen are still being held in the mining towns, and it is claimed that the Union has already secured a membership of 25,000, which represents the colliery operatives alone of the Middle Coal-Fields. Michael Landy, President of the Catholic Temperance Union of Pennsylvania, is also a distinguished agitator in the miners' cause. The membership of the Schuylkill County lodges of the Society is large, some of them having 1,000 names upon their rolls. The Union, which is composed of the more intelligent, skilled, industrious, and sober class of the colliery-operatives, is said to be

BACKED BY SEVERAL OF THE LEADING OPERATORS

of the Wyoming region, who have been wanting to create a fight with the Schuylkill operators for a long time.

Agents of the Union are traveling from point to point, urging the workingmen to co-operate in the movement, and the motto of the day is: "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work;" while the song of the men at their meetings is:

"So cheer up, my bonny collier-lad—
You never must give way;
For, if your masters beat you now,
They'll soon reduce your pay."

The Lackawanna miners are likewise preparing themselves, in accordance with a resolution previously passed at a Convention at Hyde Park, for an aggressive movement in conjunction with their brethren elsewhere. The strikers in the Shenandoah and Mahanoy districts are still holding out against the proposed reduction of wages; and there are good indications (notwithstanding reports to the contrary) of the trouble becoming widespread, should the contemplated further reduction and suspension of operations be announced on the 20th inst. The expression of the dissatisfied workingmen is, that, as the present pay is not enough for them and their families to subsist upon, they might as well strike for an advance and be "locked-out," as to continue work will

ONLY CONTRIBUTE SO MUCH MORE WEALTH

to the unscrupulous and speculative corporations that have piled up immense quantities of coal at the different tide-water depots. The anthracite fuel now floating at Port Richmond, Port Johnston, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, and at the storing-points in the region, will reach 5,000,000 of tons; and this tonnage is being augmented daily.

The Wyoming and Lackawanna Companies will experience no difficulty in disposing of their stocks, as possession has been obtained of the Western and Northwestern markets; and through this agency some operators expect to realize large profits this winter. Apprehensive of losing some of its trade, it is understood that the managers of the Philadelphia & Reading Company have sent emissaries to Scranton, to negotiate with certain operators for a suspension of operations before the general shut-down is agreed upon. This scheme to get some business cannot possibly result in any good to the corporation, as nearly all the Western and Northwestern dealers have already contracted with the Wyoming and Lackawanna corporations for their season's supply of coal.

But, while the dollars are flowing into the coffers of the coal and railroad barons, the compensation of labor is not only stinted, but, in many instances, the men experience much difficulty in obtaining their meagre pay

AFTER IT IS EARNED.

The new hands of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company are becoming greatly dissatisfied. The operatives have sent a communication to the officers of the Company, asking for payment of wages due them on or before June 30, and that a regular pay-day, no later than the 9th of each month, be made. The opinion is current, that, if the request is not complied with, many of the mechanics will quit the service of the Company.

The unsettled times in the coal-regions are always productive of lawlessness, and the present period is no exception. As soon as there were indications of a contest between the conflicting elements (the operators and miners), a body of lawless men from Bristol, Luzerne County, entered the Lehigh region, and formed a Mollie-Maguire organization. The police-force of Carbon County, being aroused, however, by the depredations in the region, initiated a movement for the apprehension of the invading Mollies, and caused them to retreat across the Sharp Mountain into Northumberland County,—their advent being signalized by the

BRUTAL MURDER OF A MINER

named Dooley Ragan, the details of which were sent The Tribune at the time of its occurrence. The knowledge of the Mollies being secreted in the mountains overlooking the town, has constantly filled the citizens of Shamokin—which has frequently been the scene of frightful and bloody Mollie-Maguire riots—with forebodings; and the reception by Capt. John Alderson, of the Coal and Iron Police of this department, of the following mysterious letter, has only increased the prevailing uneasiness:

Shamokin, —, 1877.—Mr. Alderson i want to inform you that there will be an outreak with the irish within two or three weeks all over the coal reagon—there are over 30,000 axes laid away for the outbreak—there intension is to break out in the night. please send the notis all over the reagon as quck as possible to oppose there outbreak—i was in a secret place on Saturday and to-day and learned the same conversation twice once with foure of their members and once with too, do for gods sake take this as a warning in time, i am a citizen of Shamokin for fifteen years i am a minor—

Make ready in time or you will lose your life, i will join the ranks in ten minutes notis by the signal of a gun or anything no more at present—
from your *friend*,

Capt. Alderson received information of a Molly-Maguire outbreak once before in the same manner that he has received this, and so great is the feeling of insecurity inspired by it, that measures are to be adopted to

PROTECT THE TOWN

against the threatened attack. There are more "blacklegs," or non-Union men employed at the collieries in and about Shamokin than elsewhere in the coal-districts of the State, and to this is attributed the depredations of the Mollies. The dissemination of "coffin-notices" to miners and citizens is still carried on by the vengeful outlaws.

Mollie-Maguirism has attained such proportions since the execution of the eleven members of the lawless organization last month, that the Catholic clergy have united with the authorities to destroy the society that is creeping into existence again. Father McGovern, of Minersville, Schuylkill County, in his church, on Sunday, denounced the Mollies in strong tones, and ended by saying that he would break up the organization if he was dragged from the altar for his course. The priest at Tamaqua has said: "If there is a Mollie-Maguire within the hearing of my voice, who does not leave the Society, he will go to hell, and I will help him to get there."

A FLOATING TORPEDO.

The Invention of a Monomaniac—It Explodes, Blowing Itself and Its Inventor to Atoms.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Star Island House, St. Clair Flats, July 11.—Early in March, before the lakes and rivers were clear of ice,—in fact, before the ice in Lake St. Clair had broken at all,—a man nearly 60 years old, about whose name, home, or relatives nothing can be learned, made his appearance at Port Huron, St. Clair, Algonac, and at other towns on the St. Clair River. He was rather poorly dressed, had a stiff knee, and, at first sight, would have been taken for a tramp. Yet the old man not only had money, but plenty of it. He had little to say to any one, and when stopping at a hotel he refused to register or else made a scrawl in place of a name. The stranger had nothing to do except with blacksmiths and machinists, and through them it became known that he was seeking to invent a torpedo for the destruction of war-vessels. He was not at all communicative, seeming to fear that some one would steal his ideas; but his plans were gradually developed, as he was forced to call for outside assistance. Regarding him as a monomaniac, if not a lunatic, the old man received but little attention. Some castings were made from his patterns, and he went to Detroit and had others made, and about the middle of May he built himself a rude shanty on Walpole Island, bought a skiff, two or three kegs of powder, and so rigidly secluded himself from the public eye that he was, in time, forgotten. As near as can be ascertained, the old man was seeking to invent a floating torpedo. The size of the one he did make will never be known, nor yet how much powder formed the charge, though it is supposed to have been at least fifty pounds, with a likelihood that it was 100. The torpedo was a shell of cast-iron no thicker than that used in making stove-ware. It was pear-shaped, and divided in the centre. One division was to be filled with compressed air, gas, or other buoyant substance, and the other was to hold the powder. The torpedo was provided with fans or wings made of galvanized iron, and set on at such an angle as to make them help buoy up the mass. At what may be called the down-river end of the torpedo was a steel rod, with a wooden bar six feet long crossing it like the letter T. The opposite or up-river end had a large, stout ring bolted to it, and in this ring was to be tied a rope. The idea was to float the torpedo under the surface. The depth would be regulated by the weight of the powder and the buoyancy of the floating material. To operate it one would have to put out in a boat above the vessel to be attacked, and let the torpedo float down in line. When the wooden bar or cross-piece struck the vessel the steel would be forced in, and some contrivance inside would strike off the charge, the same as in an infernal machine. I am not able to furnish closer particulars, because the old man and his torpedo are mince-meat. It is known that he built a torpedo of the shape described, because several persons saw it, and because he submitted drafts and plans to others. Some of the Indians on the island saw the marine monster several times, and were taken into the old man's confidence much closer than the whites.

On the 20th of June the crazy inventor went to Detroit on some errand or other, and was absent until July 8. He probably secured the last things needed to complete his torpedo, for he was heard working all that night. On the 9th he endeavored to hire the Captain of a schooner to tow the invention across Lake St. Clair for him, but as he would not tell what it was, and as he acted very strangely, no bargain was made. The torpedo was then anchored off the foot of the island, part of it showing above water, and several fishermen inspected it and called it a buoy. On the evening of the 9th the old man and his torpedo disappeared without saying good-by to any one. He took away all his tools and working utensils, and some portions of the shanty, and from this it is supposed he meant to find a more secluded spot. At 11 o'clock that night the crews of several vessels standing in for the canal or leaving it, caught a sharp flash and the rumble of an explosion. The sky was clear, and yet they were inclined to think there had been a flash of lightning and a clap of thunder. Neither flash nor shock were repeated, and some of the astonished sailors may never solve the puzzle. Tuesday morning the old man's skiff, badly smashed, was found off the canal, as also some of the boards he took away. The boards were split and shattered as if pounding on the rocks. The old man started for some point below with his torpedo, probably towing it after the skiff. It might not have been prepared for explosion, but that it did explode there can be no room for doubt. Whether towing behind the boat or driving ahead of it, there was force enough to blow the inventor sky-high, and the wonder is that a vestige of his boat was discovered. Where the inventor came from is a mystery. He never received any letters; never mentioned the name of any distant city; never read a newspaper; and had no care except to thwart curiosity and finish his machine. If not crazy then he was "queer," and yet he had all the wit of an inventor and all the craft of an expert machinist. While the flash of the explosion was fierce enough, the shock itself had the dull, prolonged growl of a columbiad fired from an earthwork. The force of the explosion must have been downward or to right or left, as numerous dead fish were found floating around the wrecked skiff. A piece of new inch-rope was tangled around the boat, and the ends were frayed and hacked as if cut by a saw. D. C.

Prince Milan and the Czar.

The Belgrade correspondent of the London *Telegraph* forwards an interesting and somewhat comical account of Prince Milan's reception by the Czar. He says that the Prince was received at the station by the Grand Duke Nicholas, who took him to the Czar for the formal visit, which his Majesty returned at Prince Milan's quarters an hour later. When the Czar arrived there was no aide-de-camp or household officer to receive him at the door. The Prince himself came out, and did not seem to know whither to conduct his august guest, who after a moment's hesitation, walked into the house, and, saying abruptly to the Prince, "Par ou va-t-on donc ici?" turned into the first room the door of which was open. Then the momentous interview took place. After the usual commonplaces, the Czar said: "I wish you clearly to understand that my arrangements with Austria do not permit of any action whatsoever on the part of Servia. She must remain quiet, absolutely quiet. Do not make any mistake about this. The best thing that you can do is to go back to your capital and tell your chief men what I have said to you,—and then remain quiet, quite quiet. If you do so, perhaps when the conditions of peace shall be discussed, you will get the benefit of your discreet attitude. We shall not forget Servia at the opportune moment; but she must not interfere with our combinations." The Prince was surprised and quelled. He has a nervous respect for the Czar, and had expected a very different reception. He went back to his people feeling rather small, and it is to be hoped that he will "remain quiet."

The Colorado Beetle in England.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, June 28, Mr. M. Stewart asked the Vice-President of the Council if his attention had been called to a statement in the *Pall Mall Gazette* announcing that the Colorado beetle had made its appearance in Germany, and if precautions would be taken to prevent its introduction into England. In reply, Lord Landon said: "I am not surprised that my honorable friend should have addressed to me a question on this subject, owing to the great interest felt in it. I have to inform him that since I saw that announcement in the papers I have communicated with the Foreign Office. They at once telegraphed to certain ports, and this afternoon, I am sorry to say, they have received a report confirming the statement. The telegram says indications of these insects in the shape of numerous larvæ were found in a field near Mulheim. The field was fired with sawdust and petroleum. One beetle was seen on the wing. [Laughter.] It was a very serious matter because it was feared the beetles might spread. [Cheers.] Upon receiving this information, the Privy Council at once wrote to the Customs, requesting them to instruct the officers at the various ports to keep a look-out for the arrival of these destructive insects. The Commissioners of Customs, I may state, have long been alive to this subject. So far back as March, 1875, they issued a circular to their officers to examine carefully into all cargoes of potatoes coming from America, and destroy by fire all particles of potato-stalks, as well as all loose soil. In November, 1876, again the Commissioners of Customs issued an engraving of the insect, and we have thought fit to republish and circulate throughout the country a memorandum published last October by the Minister of Agriculture in Canada, describing the habits of the insect, and showing the best means of getting rid of it. If my honorable friend would like copies of these papers, I shall be glad to lay them on the table." ["Hear," "hear."]

A CATAMOUNT'S BITE.

Queer Antics of a Prisoner in the California Penitentiary.

San Francisco Post.

A case now existing at San Quentin, and somewhat puzzling all the medical men who have examined it, seems to indicate that the bite of a mad cat under certain circumstances may produce effects somewhat akin to and nearly as uncomfortable as that of a mad dog. On the 3d of January last there was received at the prison a young man named Charles Thomason, sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the plebeian crime of stealing hogs in Siskiyou County. He was of medium height, stoutly built, weighing some 160 pounds, and appeared to be in perfect health. He soon gave them a taste of his quality, however, and showed them that he was not one of your common convicts by going into one of his spasms on the night of his arrival, and nearly scaring his attendants out of their senses. An investigation of his previous history showed that three years ago, while herding sheep in Siskiyou, he had attempted to take a catamount, an animal sharing the qualities of the wildcat and panther, from a steel trap in which it had been caught. While holding it in place with a forked limb, the fork broke, and he fell forward on the animal, which, before he could kill it, gave him several severe bites, one, the deepest, on the neck near the spine, and others on the arms and left hand. The wounds, though severe, were not dangerous, and in about six weeks they were entirely healed. A week afterward, however, he experienced a fit or spasm, making noises and behaving himself exactly like the animal that had bitten him. The spasms continued at irregular intervals of a month and six weeks. They were weak at first, but increased in duration and virulence as time went on. He was finally sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton, where he remained for five months, and was either discharged as incurable or under the impression that the spasms had entirely ceased. He lived in Siskiyou from that time till his arrest and sentence, and the latter, though unfortunate for him, is perhaps a fortunate thing for medical science, as his case is one of the most peculiar which has ever engaged the medical men of this coast. Upon the night of his arrival at the prison he was taken with a spasm, as stated, and removed to the hospital, where the convulsions lasted for a period of ten days at intervals of twenty-four hours. They have continued about a month apart, the last one occurring in the early part of this month, and lasting three days.

During the prevalence of them the man is one of the most horrible sights imaginable, the human instincts being entirely absent, and the appearance, manners, and conduct of the man being those of a gigantic wildcat. A fortunate circumstance is that the fit is always preceded by a short period of insensibility. Whenever he sinks into this, the guards, who are kept constantly watching him, seize the ropes and straps which are kept handy, put a strait-jacket on him, and tie him down in the firmest possible way to his bedstead. After a short or long period of insensibility he awakes, his face during the interim having been wonderfully transformed. The eyes have grown round like a cat's, and glare with the insane frenzy of a wild animal, the features, though otherwise unchanged, have taken upon themselves an expression of animal ferocity utterly different from their usual mild and placid expression, and without any sound from him he appears more like a confined animal than a man. The slightest thing, however, throws him into a wild rage. His hands and feet are used as paws, and he will strike at anything within reach with fingers outstretched like claws. His movements are very quick, and he will snap at any one who approaches with all the agility and viciousness of a cat. Moreover, he is unable to speak, his only utterances being a low purring sound when quiet, and a snarling, spitting sound when roused. Tied as he is, he will spring and catch in his mouth flies that come near him, and, as he is very muscular, his attempts to spring up raise the ends of his heavy bedstead completely off the floor.

His most noticeable characteristic is his increased power of scent. Should a cat be anywhere in the large room, however it be concealed, he will immediately locate it and make frantic exertions to get at it, evincing the wildest fury if it is brought near him. The instant one is brought into the place, however covered up, he is able to detect it, and if it be moved from place to place his eyes and head will be turned to follow it, keeping up all the time the low, angry purr of the wildcat or the open-mouthed snarl of the aroused beast. The spasm lasts from one to four hours. During it there is no disgust at water, as in hydrophobia, nor any contraction of the larynx or glottis, such as characterizes that mania. During the insensible state preceding the spasm the pulse increases to about 140 beats per minute, and the skin becomes covered with a cold perspiration. When the spasm leaves him he sinks into a prolonged sleep, from which he awakes in his normal condition, his soreness and a slight difficulty in breathing being the only indication to him of his attack. Of what he has been doing he then knows nothing. His complaint does not seem to have injured his health, as he now weighs about 175, and outside the spasms appears perfectly healthy.

This case is attracting a good deal of attention, and the man was on Friday last examined by Dr. Gibson and Dr. Sims, the latter being a physician of very high standing in Paris, where he resides, and at present on a visit to this coast. Drs. Black and Stivers, of this city, also held a consultation with Dr. Pelham, the prison surgeon, on Thursday last, and others have also consulted the last-named gentleman concerning it. None but he has, however, had the privilege of witnessing the spasms, and a settled opinion has not therefore been arrived at by them. The majority seem to regard it as a variety of epilepsy, the feline movements being considered due to the influence on the man's mind of the struggle with the cat. Dr. Pelham, however, who has enjoyed an experience of twenty years in the northern part of the State, thinks differently regarding it, though he is not fully determined. He thinks it a species of lucomania, and directly due to the cat bite. Neither the man himself nor any of his family had ever been subject to epilepsy, and the perfect action of the heart and lungs during the spasm seems to indicate the complaint to be more nervous than epileptic. There is no frothing at the mouth, and the peculiar diagnostic symptoms of epilepsy are nearly all absent, while many of those of hydrophobia are observable. It is the Doctor's opinion that the man's bite during the spasm would be as virulent in its effects as the cat bite, and in consequence the greatest care is maintained over the patient. Whatever the complaint is, it is a horrible one, and is constantly growing worse, and, from the descriptions of those who have witnessed the spasms, the snarling, snapping, cat-eyed beast is as horrible a sight as the records of the varied forms of insanity can present.

PINNEY AS PROSECUTOR.

San Francisco, July 15.—George M. Pinney has sued W. B. Carr for $100,000 alleged to be due the plaintiff in settlement of business transactions between him and defendant prior to the flight of the former from the country. The Savings and Loan Society have also sued Carr for $214,500, the Masonic Bank for $224,500, and the Swiss-American Bank for $30,000, alleged to be due from Carr as Pinney's trustee, Pinney claiming to have left funds to those amounts in Carr's hands to be devoted to liquidating Pinney's indebtedness to those banks.

It was a happy thought when W. R. Andrews, of Cincinnati, determined to publish the *Bazar*. Culture in matters of toilet taste is no less requisite than culture in art, literature, etc., for the ladies. The *Bazar* is many-sided, and fills all these requisites. Full of news about society, drama, music, literature, and art, it is the cheapest "quid" extant when $1 a year is the "quo."

DEATHS.

HOLBROOK—At 225 South Green street, Anna Raper, only daughter of Graves and Selenia, aged 11 months and 15 days, June 15, 1877.

DONAVAN—At the residence of his uncle, Patrick Reid, 15 Pratt street, James Donavan, aged 5 years and 4 months, son of Cornelius Donavan, Cleveland Ohio, and remains taken to Cleveland for interment.

KIMBALL—July 15, at residence of her son-in-law, E. Seaver, 122 Lincoln street, Mrs. Nancy Kimball, aged 70 years. Funeral Tuesday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakland.

☞ Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

MEDICAL.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity in the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follow. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

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A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. Babbitt, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. Babbitt's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. Babbitt has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

OIL STOVES.

BEST IN THE World

The Adams & Westlake Wire Gauze Non-Explosive OIL STOVE.

Its construction renders it ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE and, therefore, THE ONLY SAFE OIL STOVE, under any and all circumstances, in the market. Indorsed as such by A. A. Lambert, Professor of Chemistry, St. Ignatius College, and M. Benner, Fire-Marshal of Chicago. THE ONLY Oil Stove on which BAKING and another operation can be performed at the same time on a single stove. Manufactured by The Adams & Westlake Mfg. Co., Chicago. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Terms to Agents, or call and see the Stoves in operation, at

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MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAP
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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German.
There is None Better,
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CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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Is a sure cure for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Spasms. It has been tested by thousands and never was known to fail in a single case. Trial Package free. Inclose stamp for circular giving evidence of cures. Address Dr. S. A. RICHMOND, Box 741 St. Joseph, Mo.

ENGLISH HALF HOSE.

Keep's English Half-Hose.

Full superfashioned. $1.50 half dozen, or 25c per pair. 173 East Madison-st.

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Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
197 North Dearborn-st.,
Monday Morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, we sell the entire
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
family going to Europe, including a magnificent
Steinway Upright Piano, Cost $850,
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Ware, Crockery, Glass, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

For Tuesday's Sale, July 17, at 9:30 a. m.,
AT OUR STORES,
General Household Furniture,
CARPETS,
General Merchandise, etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

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DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, July 17, 9:30 a. m.
The Closing Sale of the Season.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Sale at Auction
On Wednesday, July 18, at 9:30 a. m., of
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
Also 120 Job Lots of Seasonable Goods for Men's, Women's, and Children's Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS
SATURDAY MORNING at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabash-av., N. E. cor. Madison-st.

BUTTERS' WEDNESDAY SALE.
JULY 18, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A.M.
WHITE AND YELLOW WARE,
Glassware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Wines, Liquors, &c.
At their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

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DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
THURSDAY MORNING, July 19, at 9:30 o'clock,
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AUCTION NOTICE.
RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 and 85 Wabash-av., will sell 300 lots
BOOTS & SHOES
Tuesday, July 17, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.